

The Global Newspaper Edited and Published in Paris

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Table with subscription rates for various countries like Algeria, Austria, Belgium, etc.

No. 32,446 25/87

PARIS, FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1987

ESTABLISHED 1887

Iranians Said to Mine Gulf

U.S. Examines Danger to Navy Ships, Tankers

By David B. Ottaway Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — Iran has begun laying shipping mines in the northern Gulf and the United States is assessing the potential threat to both its naval vessels and Kuwaiti tankers sailing under the U.S. flag, an administration official said.

Marine salvage sources reported that the mines have been laid in waters leading into Kuwait's main oil port at Ahmadi, the official said Wednesday.

At first the mines were thought to have broken loose from the Shatt-al-Arab waterway between Iran and Iraq, but it now looks as if they have been planted, the official said.

"This is a new development," he added. "It's not clear how much of a threat it's going to be."

Iranian destruction of Kuwait-bound ships without direct military confrontation with the United States appears to be a contingency the administration must now fully consider. A Soviet tanker leased to Kuwait hit a mine in May just outside Kuwaiti waters.

The U.S. Defense Department is planning to add three more warships to its five-vessel force in the Middle East in order to provide a military escort for U.S. tankers.

A Pentagon spokesman said Tuesday there are no plans to add minesweepers in the Gulf, but the Pentagon is evaluating the mine threat. One U.S. official noted that Saudi Arabia has four U.S.-built minesweepers in its small navy.

The Soviet Union, which has leased three oil tankers to Kuwait, now has four minesweepers in the Gulf and is adding a missile cruiser, according to a U.S. assistant secretary of defense, Richard L. Armitage, who testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Tuesday.

The use of mines is a tricky international issue because the Iranians appear to be laying them inside Kuwaiti territorial waters where U.S. naval ships escorting the tankers are not now scheduled to enter. The tankers could be escorted through the Gulf only to hit an Iranian mine later.

In 1984 a Libyan ship is believed to have spread mines in the Red Sea.

See MINES, Page 6



Protesters in Seoul overpowered and disarmed a squad of riot police Thursday, then set fire to its riot equipment.

Riots Spread in Seoul As Government Seeks Conciliation With Foes

By John Burgess Washington Post Service SEUL — Central Seoul became a war zone Thursday night as tens of thousands of anti-government protesters seized streets and squares in the largest and most violent chapter of a political crisis that began June 10.

The rioting occurred as the government appeared to be preparing to offer concessions in the opposition in a bid to calm the streets.

In one incident Thursday, the protesters overran a unit of about 80 policemen, beat some of them badly and burned their shields, masks and tear gas rifles in giant bonfires. They attacked at least one police station and put a police bus to the torch.

The riot policemen have not been carrying guns during the crisis, relying instead on tear gas and truncheons.

The police fired thousands of tear gas canisters but demonstrators seemed hardly to notice. Each time they were dispersed by tear gas, they formed up on adjoining blocks and alleyways and closed in again with rocks and firebombs.

Reports said that clashes also continued Thursday in the provincial cities of Pusan and Taegu.

Thursday's events provided new evidence that the government of President Chun Doo Hwan, which values order in the streets above all else, is no longer able to maintain it and must seek some type of extraordinary solution.

Last weekend, the government gave serious consideration to emergency measures, including martial law. That approach was rejected, however, as party moderates argued that the protests would be better ended through conciliation.

Emergency steps would refute the government's long-standing claims that it has put South Korea on a steady if slow course toward democracy. It would also be a major embarrassment abroad, especially in view of the 1988 Summer Olympic games that are scheduled to be held in Seoul.

Mr. Chun met Wednesday evening with the ruling party's presidential nominee, Roh Tae Woo, and other senior party officials to examine the options open to them.

Party officials were not reachable for comment Thursday night. But press reports said they were exploring face-saving maneuvers by which the government would back off from its "irreversible" decision of April 13 to cancel negotiations with the opposition toward amending the constitution.



Protests have broken out in Seoul, Pusan and other cities whose names are shown.

It remained to be seen whether the opposition would accept a deal with the government and, if it did, whether peace would be restored.

The protests are being organized and carried out not by the opposition party, but by radical students. Many would not want to give up the momentum they have generated in recent days to get only promises on the constitution.

Students stage protest rallies on Seoul campuses daily. Thursday's upheaval was essentially the transfer of all those rallies into the middle of Seoul at one time.

It began around 4 P.M., when a rally was to start at a Presbyterian church to protest police use of bugle quantities of tear gas, which has made large sections of Seoul uninhabitable in recent days.

Police barred entry to the church but people began massing in nearby streets. A sit-down strike was called.

See SEOUL, Page 6

American Kidnapped In Beirut

By Ihsan A. Hijazi New York Times Service

BEIRUT — An American journalist has been kidnapped in a predominantly Shiite suburb of the Lebanese capital along with a son of the country's defense minister, the police said Thursday.

Charles Glass, 40, in the southern suburb of Quzat on Wednesday afternoon, boarded him into the trunk of one of the vehicles and sped away, the police reported.

Mr. Glass, a veteran Middle East correspondent for ABC News, left his job a few months ago and was working on a book about the Middle East. His kidnapping raises to nine the number of Americans missing in Lebanon.

In Washington, the State Department said it was "deeply concerned" over the new kidnapping and reiterated that the United States "will not yield to terrorist blackmail," according to United Press International. The news service quoted a department statement as saying: "While much remains unclear, we assume this is another terrorist attempt to manipulate the United States through our concern for our citizens."

Mr. Glass was on his way back to Moslem West Beirut after a visit to the port of Sidon in southern Lebanon.

Witnesses said he was traveling in the chauffeur-driven limousine of Ali Ousseiran, the son of Defense Minister Adnan Ousseiran.

The unidentified gunmen intercepted the Volvo, seized Mr. Glass by the collar and dragged him away, apparently uninterested in his Lebanese companions. Mr. Ousseiran, however, insisted that the gunmen either release Mr. Glass or take him along. They then pushed Mr. Ousseiran and his driver into their car and drove off.

In New York, Reuters quoted reports by Cable News Network suggesting that Mr. Glass may have been kidnapped to prevent him from giving testimony against Mohammed Ali Hamadeh. Mr. Hamadeh is a senior Lebanese official.

NATO Chief Sees Political Motivation In White House Drive for Arms Pact

By Jim Hoagland Washington Post Service MONS, Belgium — General Bernard W. Rogers, the departing military commander of NATO, has sharply criticized the Reagan administration for seeming to rush to an arms control agreement with the Soviet Union on medium-range missiles as a way of protecting the administration's political credibility and image of leadership.

Speaking in an interview at the end of an eight-year tour with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, General Rogers also issued a call Wednesday for the alliance to "draw the line" after the completion of the medium-range agreement by rejecting future proposals that would affect any other nuclear weapons system in Europe capable of striking Soviet targets.

"Somebody ought to stand up out there and say to NATO, 'Time out, dammit!'" General Rogers said. "We have moved too quickly and it is time for us to sit back and think and reorganize ourselves" before dealing with the arms control proposals from the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

"Somebody has to say, 'We go no further until we know what we are doing and what the long-term impact is going to be,' not just what the short-term advantages for governments and their credibility are," General Rogers said.

This position puts the general at odds with the West German government, which has called for negotiations with the Soviet Union to deal with short-range battlefield nuclear missiles. General Rogers acknowledged that the alliance is now split on the question of establishing "a firebreak" in negotiations.

While he did not single out any official in the administration or President Ronald Reagan for criticism, General Rogers did not mask his disapproval of the personal hopes that Secretary of State George P. Shultz and others exerted on Western Europe to put aside reservations about the medium-range missiles accord. The accord is under negotiation in Geneva and could be signed at a fall summit meeting between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev.

The general emphasized that he felt Mr. Reagan's statement that nuclear weapons are immoral had been "a firebreak" in negotiations with the Soviet Union to deal with short-range battlefield nuclear missiles. General Rogers acknowledged that the alliance is now split on the question of establishing "a firebreak" in negotiations.

President Reagan rules out talks with Moscow to interpret the ABM treaty, Page 3.

Gloomy OECD Warning Cites Economic Decline

By Carl Gewirtz International Herald Tribune PARIS — The leading industrial countries were told Thursday that unless they spur world economic growth and attack the malaise undermining business confidence, "a chain of events... unpleasant to contemplate" could be triggered and lead to economic turmoil.

The economic situation has deteriorated in recent months, and "slow growth, high unemployment and large payments imbalances are likely to persist," the 24-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said in one of its gloomiest reviews of the world economy in several years.

The steady decline in economic growth, actual and projected, in the leading industrial countries is "disquieting," the OECD said in its semiannual Economic Outlook, and "little acceleration is likely" over the next 18 months.

The OECD has lowered its estimate for 1987 economic growth from 3.25 percent projected in mid-1986, to 2.75 percent forecast at the end of last year and, currently, to 2.25 percent.

Like the annual report issued earlier this week by the Bank for International Settlements, the OECD report said there was an urgent need for coordinated government action to restore business confidence, stabilize currencies and encourage investment.

The OECD, however, laid the main responsibility for corrective action on the United States and West Germany.

Without such action, the OECD said, it fears that the United States will be unable to make sufficient progress in reducing its current-account deficit to satisfy foreign exchange markets that currency rates can be stabilized. The danger in this, it said, is that a crisis in foreign exchange markets could be triggered that would spread rapidly throughout the economic system.

Increasing tensions in trade relations, together with Third World debt problems, would then risk leading to a cumulative and serious weakening in economic activity worldwide, it said.

The current account includes trade in merchandise and services as well as some capital movements. Up to last year, the U.S. deficit had been financed by foreign investors purchasing dollar securities — stocks and bonds — and other assets. But starting late last year, the deficit has been financed by foreign central banks intervening to support the dollar and subsequently placing that money in U.S. government securities.

See ECONOMY, Page 15

Kiosk Gandhi's Party Routed in North

CHANDIGARH, India (Reuters) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's Congress (I) Party was swept from power Thursday in the northern state of Haryana by an opposition landslide. It was one of the party's worst defeats in an Indian state election.

The loss was a major setback for Mr. Gandhi. The election had been viewed as a popularity test for him after allegations of corruption against his administration and a series of election setbacks since he took command of the party in 1984. With results complete for 50 seats in Haryana's 90-seat Legislative Assembly, Congress Party candidates had won two seats.

The People's Party and its ally, the Hindu-revivalist Bharatiya Janata Party, had 44 seats.



Pham Hung, 75, a former guerrilla leader, was named prime minister of Vietnam. Page 2.

GENERAL NEWS ■ A long-term ban on U.S. imports of Toshiba Corp. products is sought. Page 2. ■ Israel condemned Pope John Paul II's decision to grant an audience to President Kurt Waldheim of Austria. Page 6.

TV's Latest Recipe: Corn Flakes and Conversation

By Craig Thompson Special to The Herald Tribune LONDON — The invitation said cocktails at 7 P.M., but a nightcap might have been more appropriate for the broadcasters gathered in London. Seven o'clock sounds like a sociable hour for most people, but for those who produce early morning television, it is rapidly approaching bedtime.

For this week anyway, those irregular sleeping patterns have been abandoned as 186 delegates from 31 countries get down to some serious discussion about breakfast television. It's clear from all the talk at the "Good Morning World" conference, meeting at a London hotel, that a lot has been going on while most of the world has been asleep.

From Tokyo to Madrid, people are wiping the sleep from their eyes to find the normally blank TV screen alive with bright and cheery presenters welcoming the viewer to a brand new day.

The hours of 6 to 9 in the morning make up a unique part of the day and a time slot that requires a special approach," said Bruce Gyngell, the managing director of Britain's highly successful morning television group TV-AM, which is the host of the conference. "At that time of day people want to be informed, but they don't want to be clobbered with information."

"A lot of broadcasters are getting into 24-hour television."

Critics Question Howard Baker's Effectiveness

By Gerald M. Boyd New York Times Service WASHINGTON — A series of miscues by the White House, ranging from the Venice summit meeting to Middle East policy, is prompting acerbic criticism of Howard H. Baker Jr., the new White House chief of staff.

Among the more serious recent White House lapses is the gaffe last week over the proposed sale of Maverick missiles to Saudi Arabia, in which a plan was sent to Capitol Hill in the middle of the controversy over U.S. military involvement in the Gulf, then quickly withdrawn in embarrassment.

The rising chorus of criticism over Mr. Baker's stewardship comes from administration officials who have served under his two predecessors in President Ronald Reagan's White House, Donald T. Regan and James A. Baker 3d. All three of them have exercised unusual control over policy matters under Mr. Reagan, who affords his subordinates a wide degree of latitude in managing day-to-day business.

Even his critics acknowledge that Howard Baker is handicapped by his association with a president caught up in the Iran-contra affair. In addition, some of Mr. Baker's personal performances, including the lackluster manner in which he delivered a speech to the nation Monday night, has generated new questions about the 76-year-old president's stamina.

The new staff that came to the White House with Mr. Baker is also being held responsible by some White House officials for the impression that Mr. Baker's performance was inadequate at the economic summit meeting in Venice.

While the recent failures have been both major and minor, they are especially puzzling because Mr. Baker assumed the White House job four months ago amid high expectations for success. Unlike Mr. Regan, Mr. Baker was widely regarded as knowledgeable in such areas as public relations and particularly in dealing with Congress, where he served as Senate majority leader.

polley, the White House on Wednesday publicly rebuked Justice Department officials. At issue was their failure to follow instructions and delete language in a letter to Congress on whether the president would support an extension of the law authorizing the appointment of special prosecutors.

Marlin Fitzwater, Mr. Reagan's spokesman, said that the White House had instructed the Justice Department to excise language it regarded as "contentious and intemperate," but that request had not been followed.

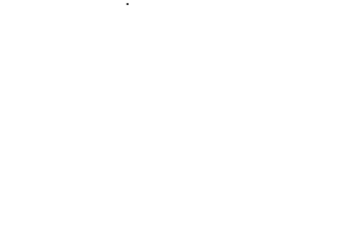
"I can't say why it wasn't," Mr. Fitzwater said. Mr. Reagan and his top aides have been openly defensive about the president's performance last week at the summit meeting of the seven leading industrial democracies. But some officials argue that such a posture would not have been necessary had Mr. Baker not predicted on the eve of the meeting that "there will be significant accomplishments."

Mr. Baker's optimism was contrary to both the pre-summit meeting predictions of senior officials in the White House and at the State Department and impressions that aides were presenting privately before the conference, one participant said.

"It's tough to do a summit where you have a caretaker government headed by a caretaker individual and expect results," the participant said. "There was no reason to give a false sense of hope."

Mr. Baker's inexperience at summit meetings also contributed to what several aides cited as failures at the conference. On the eve of the meeting, he surprised some senior aides by issuing a harsh warning to Iran against installing missiles that could be used to attack American ships in the Gulf. While officials said that reflected the president's position, the timing of the comments deflected attention from the summit meeting.

"Everyone in the White House has to learn about the fragility of language," a senior aide said. "There is a big difference in what you say as a chief of staff and what you say in Congress."



Howard H. Baker Jr.

Officials raising doubts about Mr. Baker's performance question his effectiveness in handling issues like the summit meeting, and in shaping the Reagan agenda. In the latest example of uncertain stewardship of administration

# Moscow Lets Latvians March to Honor Victims Of 'Stalinist Repression'

By Robert Gillette  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

WASHINGTON — In a remarkable public display of nationalist sentiment, more than 1,000 Latvians marched quietly and without Soviet police interference through the heart of Riga to commemorate victims of Stalinist repression, according to Soviet and émigré sources.

The sources, including a 21-year-old organizer reached by telephone Wednesday in Riga, said the march lasted more than three hours Sunday and gathered as many as 5,000 participants and onlookers that evening when the throng reached the central square.

Latvian and Estonian émigré groups in the United States who received similar telephone reports said this was the first time in memory that a dissident group in the Soviet Union had announced plans two weeks in advance for a large demonstration and had been allowed to proceed.

Much more than a public remembrance of Stalin's victims — something in itself long forbidden in the Soviet Union — the demonstration was an implicit but clear appeal for freedom and independence for the Baltic states, émigré spokesmen in the United States said.

scribed as a nationalist or anti-Soviet demonstration, Mr. Silarups said: "This would not be correct. It was to commemorate the 38,000 victims of June 14, 1941."

A spokesman for Latvian-American groups, Ojars Kalnins, said there have been several nationalist demonstrations at Riga's Freedom Monument in the past six months, but this was the first time a gathering had been announced in advance and allowed to proceed.

"It is also the largest crowd to gather at the monument since the Soviets occupied Latvia in 1940," Mr. Kalnins said. He added that little was known about the organizers except that "they are a very gutsy group."

According to the state-run Moscow News, an "unofficial" hard-line group of about 400 marched in Moscow on May 6 protesting what it called Zionists, Masons and imperialists in the Communist Party and the "Americanization" of Soviet society.

Some Western analysts said this march appeared to have the support of influential hard-line elements in the Communist Party.



**Informal Meeting of Ministers From India, Sri Lanka**  
The foreign minister of Sri Lanka, A.C.S. Hameed, left, held an informal discussion with India's minister of state for external affairs, Narwar Singh, Thursday during the conference in New Delhi of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation. Although bilateral issues are not supposed to be discussed at the conference, Mr. Hameed was expected to meet in private with Indian officials following his nation's threat of a boycott following India's air drop of relief supplies to the Tamils.

# Senate Panel Calls for Ban On Imports From Toshiba

By David E. Sanger  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — Members of a Senate oversight committee have called for a long-term ban on imports of products made by the Toshiba Corp. because a subsidiary of the Japanese conglomerate played the leading role in diverting critical submarine technology to the Soviet Union.

The sharp demands for retaliation, against both Toshiba and Japan, took Reagan administration officials by surprise.

The call for action came at a Wednesday hearing held by the Senate Subcommittee on International Finance and Monetary Policy, with Democrats and Republicans expressing strong support for retaliation against the Toshiba Corp., owner of the Toshiba Machine Co., which sold the machines.

The Senate panel's demands came only a day after the House of Representatives, in a 415-1 vote late Tuesday, passed an amendment requiring the State Department to "enter into discussions with Japan and Norway regarding compensation for damage to United States national security" arising from the incident.

The United States has never before demanded damage payments for such a loss, and the Norwegian ambassador to the United States called the House vote "misguided."

Administration officials have characterized the incident as one of the worst losses of high-technology equipment to the Soviet Union in a decade. The debate over compensation appeared to point toward a quickly widening rift between the United States and two of its closest allies, Japan and Norway.

In testimony on Wednesday, Defense Department and Commerce Department officials were sharply critical of the two countries. They cited "the complete failure" of export control authorities in Tokyo and Oslo to stop the shipment in 1983 of four giant milling machines. Because of weak export control laws, they said, several suspects escaped prosecution.

The milling machines are used to make complex propellers that enable submarines to run more quietly. Military experts say that since the sale of the machines, Soviet submarines have been running quieter than before and are eluding detection. The milling machines and the computers that control them are banned from shipment to the Soviet bloc by the Western allies and Japan.

Japan has punished Toshiba Machine by prohibiting it from selling products to the Soviet bloc for a year. But on Wednesday, several senators called that action "tokenism."

Some executives of Toshiba Machine have been indicted or arrested in Japan in connection with the case, but there is no evidence that anyone in the parent company was involved.

[The Japanese government said Thursday that Toshiba Machine Co. has admitted to more illegal exports of sensitive technology to the Soviet Union, United Press International reported from Tokyo. Officials of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said Toshiba has admitted exporting four milling machines in 1984 similar to the ones it exported to Moscow in 1983.]

At the hearing on Wednesday, several senators suggested harsh action be taken against Toshiba.

"It's time that an example be made of Toshiba," said Senator Jake Garn, Republican of Utah. "We ought to really hurt Toshiba and let the word out to high-technology manufacturers around the world."

Mr. Garn was joined in his call by the three other committee members at the hearing: Senator Richard C. Shelby, Democrat of Alabama; Senator John H. Warner, Republican of Pennsylvania; and Senator Paul S. Sarbanes, Democrat of Maryland, the committee chairman.

Mr. Sarbanes charged that the Japanese had "traded off \$17 million in technology for something that will cost far, far more to the United States."

The administration has not taken a formal position on sanctions against the countries and companies involved in the diversion. On Wednesday, officials from the Commerce, State and Defense Departments seemed generally opposed to any unilateral action by the United States.

■ **Norway Appeals to U.S.**

The Norwegian prime minister, Gro Harlem Brundtland, has sent a personal message to President Ronald Reagan in an attempt to avoid a serious trade dispute between the two countries, the prime minister's office announced Thursday, Agency Press-Photo reported from Oslo.

In her letter to Mr. Reagan, dated Wednesday, Mrs. Brundtland said the subsidiary responsible for the sale of equipment to the Soviet Union has been dissolved. She also said her government is introducing stricter legislation to insure that similar breaches do not recur.

# WORLD BRIEFS

## Soviet Rejects Reagan's Berlin Speech

MOSCOW (Reuters) — The Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, has rejected President Ronald Reagan's call for demolition of the Berlin Wall as inflammatory and melodramatic. Pravda said Thursday.

In a report from Budapest, the Communist Party newspaper quoted Mr. Shevardnadze as saying barriers in Europe "would best be overcome by acts in favor of peace, security and cooperation." The comment by the foreign minister, on a visit to Hungary, was the first detailed Kremlin reaction to Mr. Reagan's "pull down the wall" appeal to the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, during a speech in West Berlin last week.

Meanwhile, protesters in West Berlin set fires early Thursday at the wall and hurled rocks at arriving East German border guards and firemen, authorities said. Police said the 30 to 40 young people who gathered at the wall opposite the Brandenburg Gate in East Berlin shouted: "The wall must go" and "Freedom lives."

## EC Talks on Farm Subsidies Collapse

LUXEMBOURG (AP) — The money problems of the European Community worsened Thursday with the collapse of talks by community agriculture ministers on the 1987-88 farm price accord that was to take effect April 1.

Frans Andriessen, the European agriculture commissioner, said he would unilaterally impose cost-saving measures. He did not say what these would be. But sources said they could include reduced or delayed payments to farmers.

Officials said a key part of the farm price arrangement Mr. Andriessen has proposed — a tax on oils and fats to top new income that four EC nations oppose — would have to be settled by the 12 leaders of the community governments at a meeting June 29-30. The community will have a deficit this year of nearly \$6 billion, about \$1 billion more than last year due to higher farm spending and lower revenues.

## Embassy Guard to Be Court-Martialed

WASHINGTON (AP) — Staff Sergeant Robert S. Stufflebeam, a former U.S. Marine Corps embassy guard, has been ordered to stand trial on charges of improper fraternization with Soviet women while stationed in Moscow, the Pentagon said Thursday.

The decision to order the court-martial of Sergeant Stufflebeam, 25, was made by the commanding general at the Quantico, Virginia, Marine base, the Pentagon said. No date has been set for the trial.

Sergeant Stufflebeam worked at the Moscow embassy during much of the same period as another guard, Sergeant Clayton J. Lonetree, who has been charged with espionage. He will stand trial on nine separate charges, ranging from violating standing orders involving fraternization, to making "false official statements" and lying about his conduct under oath.

## Chile Rejects U.S. Extradition Request

SANTIAGO (UPI) — The military government of President Augusto Pinochet has rejected a U.S. request to expel two former intelligence chiefs implicated in the 1976 Washington car bomb killing of Orlando Letelier, a former Chilean ambassador to the United States.

The U.S. ambassador, Harry Barnes, was called to the Foreign Ministry on Wednesday and given a note that cited legal reasons why Chile was refusing a U.S. request to expel General Manuel Contreras, the former head of the spy agency, and his chief of operations, Major Pedro Espinoza, so they could be tried in the United States.

Chile's Supreme Court in 1979 rejected a 1978 U.S. request for the extradition of the two men, but on May 27, the U.S. State Department asked the government to use special powers of detention to expel the two men and place them on a U.S.-bound plane.

## Anglicans Disparage Freemasonry

LONDON (Reuters) — The Church of England concluded in a report Thursday that there are fundamental reasons why Christians should not become Freemasons.

The 56-page report, drawn up for submission to the church's governing Synod, said that some Christians found Masonic rituals disturbing and even evil. Its conclusions were broadly in line with the teaching of other Christian churches and will likely be seen as a further blow to the secret "craft" of Freemasonry, which has been accused of selfishly fostering the interests of its members.

The all-male Masonic movement, founded as a secret society in Britain in the 17th century, has an estimated worldwide membership of six million. The Roman Catholic Church threatens members who join Masonic lodges with excommunication, while the Methodists issued guidelines two years ago recommending that their members not become Freemasons.

## For the Record

Police raided a garage in the Rome suburb of Verderocca on Thursday and seized weapons, false papers and other materials believed linked to the killing of General Licio Giorgieri in March, officials said. The slaying was claimed by the Union of Fighting Communists, a faction of the Red Brigades. (AP)

China and the Soviet Union have agreed to reactivate a joint ship repair facility in Shanghai after a 20-year break, the Xinhua News Agency said Thursday. (UPI)

Turkey should recognize as genocide the deaths of hundreds of thousands of Armenians in 1915 as a condition of its entry into the European Community, but should not be held responsible for the killings carried out under the deposed Ottoman state, the European Parliament said Thursday while meeting in Strasbourg, France. (Reuters)

# TRAVEL UPDATE

Belgian civil service unions have called a one-day strike for Friday that is expected to affect schools, hospitals and rail and postal services. Union officials said the action to protest government austerity measures could involve up to 800,000 people. (Reuters)

A United Airlines TriStar made an emergency landing at Osaka Airport in Japan after it developed trouble in its port engine, airport authorities said Thursday. Nobody was hurt, they added. It was on its way to Seoul from Narita with 219 passengers and crew. (AFP)

U.S. lawmakers may seek better security at airports, they said Thursday. They were reacting to a congressional report revealing that when federal inspectors tried carrying 2,419 mock guns and other weapons onto planes in late 1986, nearly 20 percent were not detected. (AP)

# Correction

An article Thursday erroneously characterized Serge Klarsfeld's appeal to the court trying Klaus Barbie. Mr. Klarsfeld's specific request was for a sentence consistent with the gravity of Barbie's crimes.

# ASEAN Talks Turn to Refugees

## Shultz Responds to Concerns Over 'Compassion Fatigue'

By Michael Richardson  
*International Herald Tribune*

SINGAPORE — Asia and Western countries that have had to cope with more than a million refugees from Indochina since 1975 are complaining strongly about a continuing outflow, but they do not believe it will end soon or that they can do much to stop it.

The countries agree that the ultimate solution lies in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, where years of warfare, political conflict and economic hardship have driven many people to leave.

But discussion of the issue here Thursday among foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and senior officials from the United States, Japan, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the European Community exposed some differences over how the problem should be handled.

George P. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, said that it had become clear that "the refugee problem in this part of the world is an enduring one, and we must realize that solving it will be a long-term process for all of us."

Referring to ASEAN countries and Hong Kong, which have agreed to offer temporary asylum to refugees pending resettlement in the West, he noted that there was growing concern among some of them that the resolve of the nations that admit the refugees for resettlement was beginning to wane.

At the same time, he said, "There is growing concern in the United States and other resettlement countries that the principle of first asylum may be in danger."

In March, the United States protested to Thailand over what it said was the forced repatriation of a group of Hmong tribesmen to Laos.

In a statement Sunday, ministers from the six ASEAN countries — Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand — expressed concern over "compassion fatigue" among Western countries that are still resettling Indochinese refugees more than 12 years after the end of the Vietnam War.

The ministers asserted that this had caused a slowdown in the resettlement program that would increase the number of Indochinese refugees in camps in ASEAN countries.

Statistics compiled by the office of the UN high commissioner for refugees show that at the end of May there were just over 140,000 refugees from Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia in camps in ASEAN countries and Hong Kong, about 5,000 fewer than at the end of 1986.

Most are in Thailand, where there are also about 260,000 Cambodians displaced by the conflict in that country.

However, UN officials confirmed that there had been a substantial increase in the number of Vietnamese refugees arriving in Thailand and Malaysia this year by boat.

Hanoi asserts that the departures are illegal and one of the consequences of the war with United States.

Other sources said that unless Vietnam and the United States reached agreement in the next few months on terms for resuming interviews in Ho Chi Minh City under an orderly departure program for Vietnamese wanting to leave for the United States, the number of people leaving by boat would rise.

The United States has accepted more than half of all the refugees leaving Indochina since 1975. Canada, France and Australia have taken most of the rest.

In their statement, the ASEAN ministers called on resettlement countries to ease their intake or impose conditions that would make resettlement more difficult.

But Bill Hayden, Australia's foreign minister, said Wednesday that before accepting this proposal Australia would want to be sure that "we are really dealing with genuine refugees, and not economic émigrés."

Australian officials contended that interviews of Indochinese in camps to ASEAN nations and Hong Kong had indicated only a small proportion left their countries because of well-founded fears of persecution. U.S. officials dispute this.

Mr. Shultz said the United States would continue to resettle refugees "in substantial numbers."

U.S. officials said Wednesday that up to 30,000 Indochinese refugees would be admitted to the United States in fiscal 1987.

However, they added that with budget problems, refugee quotas and other restrictions likely to be applied, "you can be justly concerned about the levels in the future."

Joe Clark, Canada's secretary of state for external affairs, said Thursday that Australia, Japan, the United States and Canada were trying to work out proposals for "more durable solutions" to the Indochinese refugee problem.

He did not elaborate, but Canadian and Australian officials familiar with the discussions said they hoped that a package could be ready by autumn for presentation to ASEAN for comment.



Secretary of State George P. Shultz addressed the refugee question on Thursday.

# Elders Win 2 Top Posts In Vietnam

HANOI — The Vietnamese National Assembly named Pham Hung, an aged and ailing former Viet Cong guerrilla leader, as prime minister Thursday in what appeared to be a transitional appointment.

Vo Chi Cong, 74, an advocate of pragmatic economic change, was given the largely ceremonial post of president, replacing Truong Chinh, 81, Vietnamese officials said.

Mr. Hung, 75, replaces Pham Van Dong, who had been the prime minister since the mid-1950s. The prime minister and president rank two and three in the party behind the new party leader, Nguyen Van Linh.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said at a news conference that Mr. Cong pioneered pragmatic economic management in the late 1970s.

Mr. Hung, Mr. Dong and a full state and government leaders were elected in secret balloting of the 496-seat assembly. The assembly members were elected in April.

Vietnamese officials said privately that the appointments of Mr. Hung and Mr. Cong appeared to be transitional moves. One Western diplomat said the appointment of Mr. Hung, long troubled by heart and liver ailments, could come as a setback for Vietnamese hoping to see younger and more dynamic leaders tackle massive economic problems.

Mr. Thach did not agree when reporters suggested that might be so. He said the prime minister was selected to take the lead in implementing the process of renovation and renewal. He said younger men have not accomplished as much as Mr. Hung.

Since December, renewal and renovation have become Communist Party rallying calls to stop a disastrous economic slide and purge the party and government of indolent, corrupt or greedy bureaucrats.

Observers said the choice of Mr. Hung instead of Mr. Thach or the state planning commission head, Vo Van Kiet, both men in their 60s regarded as reformers, was not surprising in view of the secretive Politburo's penchant for highly collective decision-making and its Confucian tradition of respect for seniority.

One party member said that the appointments were the assembly's best options and correspond to reality.

Mr. Linh and other reform-minded officials at the top of the Communist hierarchy have been calling for drastic but gradual change in the government and party leadership.

In an unusual move, Vo Nguyen Giap, the hero of the siege of Dien Bien Phu in 1954, was retained as a deputy prime minister even though he did not win an assembly seat in the April elections. Mr. Thach said the constitution allows it.

Mr. Thach also blamed China and the Association of South East Asian Nations for the stalemate in Cambodia, saying Vietnam would welcome a visit by its Indonesian counterpart, Mochar Kusumastambin, the ASEAN spokesman on Cambodia.

Earlier this week, Mr. Mochar said at a meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers in Singapore that he would go to Hanoi later this month to discuss signs of progress in the eight-year conflict.

"We hope this visit can contribute to settlement of regional problems including Cambodia," said Mr. Thach, who added that Hanoi has yet to be told if and when Mr. Mochar would come.

# Emirate Council Rejects Takeover in Sharjah

MANAMA, Bahrain — A power struggle in Sharjah remained unresolved Thursday as the highest authority in the United Arab Emirates rejected the overthrow of the Gulf emirate's ruler by his elder brother.

Hostile sent waves of concern through Gulf Arab states, for fear of possible destabilization at a time of acute tension over the Iran-Iraq war.

Sharjah lies 100 miles (62 kilometers) southwest of the Strait of Hormuz, which separates Iran and Oman at the entrance to the Gulf.

Sheikh Sultan Bin Mohammed al-Qassimi, Sharjah's ruler for the past 15 years who is now in the neighboring emirate of Dubai on his way home from a trip to London, told his wife he expected the dispute to be settled quickly.

His wife, Jawaher al-Qassimi, who was contacted in London, quoted Sheikh Sultan as telling her: "I am still the legitimate ruler of Sharjah, in a few hours it will all be resolved. Do not worry."

Sharjah, one of the smallest of the United Arab Emirates, has a population of 220,000 and is best known to the outside world for international cricket tournaments. Its economy is largely dependent on oil revenues.

The United Arab Emirates was plunged into a constitutional crisis Wednesday after Sharjah's ruling family said Sheikh Sultan, 43, had abdicated in favor of his brother, Sheikh Abdel-Aziz Bin Mohammed al-Qassimi, 48, because of economic mismanagement.

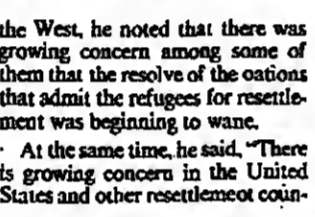
The Supreme Council of the seven-member United Arab Emirates, which was formed in 1971 under British tutelage, met in emergency session and rejected the move, the group's news agency WAM reported.

The WAM news agency said the Supreme Council, in talks Wednesday night chaired by the president of the United Arab Emirates, Sheikh Zaid Bin Sultan al-Nahayan of Abu Dhabi, decided to ignore all statements issued Wednesday from Sharjah. No Sharjah representative participated in the session, the news agency said.

The Supreme Council sent a three-man committee to Sharjah to discuss the situation with Sheikh Abdel-Aziz, who has formed a 36-member local government.

Sharjah was calm on Thursday. Its international airport, however, was closed under orders from Sheikh Abdel-Aziz, who heads the 2,400-member Emiri Guard.

The United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, along with Bahrain, Oman and Qatar, form the Gulf Cooperation Council, a mainly economic and military group.



Secretary of State George P. Shultz addressed the refugee question on Thursday.

SOURIN MELKIAN  
IN THE BEST ITALIAN  
WINE AND COGNAC CENTRE  
OF THE WORLD OF ART AND CULTURE

**VALUED PROPERTY**

IMPORTED  
**Tanqueray**  
SPECIAL DRY  
Distilled English Gin

EXTREMELY DESIRABLE;  
EXCELLENT ALL YEAR ROUND;  
GRACIOUS LIVING.

**Best TAX-FREE EXPORT PRICES!**

ALL PERFUMES • COSMETICS  
BAGS • SCARVES • HATS  
FASHION ACCESSORIES

**MICHEL SWISS**  
16, RUE DE LA PAIX  
PARIS

Phone: (1) 42.61.61.11

10 HOURS  
Monday to Saturday 9 am. 8:30 pm.  
closed on Sunday

---

**UNIVERSITY DEGREE**

BACHELORS • MASTERS • DOCTORATE  
For Work, Academic, Life Experience.

Send detailed resume for free evaluation.

**PACIFIC WESTERN UNIVERSITY**  
600 N. Sepulveda Blvd.,  
Los Angeles, California  
90049, Dept. 23, U.S.A.

**Kovvys New York Bar**

Est. 1911  
"the Birth place of the Bloody Mary"  
Just tell the taxi driver "sank too doe noo"  
THE OLDEST COCKTAIL BAR IN EUROPE™

• 3 Rue Daunou, PARIS  
• Falkenturm Str. 9, MUNICH

**DOONESBURY**

THANKS, BOB. I APPRECIATE THE SUPPORT.

BEFORE I GO, LET ME JUST SAY ONE MORE THING. THERE HAVE BEEN A LOT OF PEOPLE TELLING ME THAT I HAVE TO RE-INVENT MYSELF FOR THIS CAMPAIGN. WELL, GEORGE BUSH DOESN'T BELIEVE IN CHANGE FOR CHANGE'S SAKE!

WHY? BECAUSE THAT'S THE WAY HE HAS RUNDED BACK IN TEXAS, MAINE AND CONNECTICUT WITH GEORGE BUSH. WHAT YOU SEE IS WHAT YOU GET!

GUESS WHAT HE'S SAID ALL DAY. MAYBE HE DOESN'T KNOW.

July 1, 1987

Democrats Agree on '88 Budget

WASHINGTON — After six weeks of frustrating negotiations, a House-Senate committee approved on Thursday a \$1 trillion compromise budget for next year that sets up a collision course with the White House over taxes and Pentagon spending.

The compromise, which was reached Wednesday by House and Senate Democratic leaders, would raise \$19.3 billion in new taxes in fiscal year 1988, which begins on Oct. 1. The types of tax increases are not specified in the plan, but Democratic leaders are considering increases in liquor, cigarette and other excise taxes and increases in estate taxes.

The military part of the budget, in a direct challenge to President Ronald Reagan, would require him to accept all the tax increases in order to get a higher budget for the military. If he accepts the tax increases, the Pentagon budget would be \$296 billion, \$16 billion below the president's request and just \$6.4 billion more than the current military budget. The increase would not be enough to cover rises in costs due to inflation.

If the president does not accept the tax increases, the Pentagon budget would be held to \$289 billion, just below this year's level.

Mr. Reagan denounced the budget proposal Thursday. The Associated Press reported. In a statement released by the White House, he said, "The American people don't want more spending. They want better results."

Mr. Reagan said that if Congress has its way, national security will decline in real terms for the third year. He added, "Their price for meeting our national security needs is this: For every \$1 of defense it will cost \$10 in new taxes. That's an offer I can refuse."

The Democratic leaders, the House speaker, Jim Wright of Texas, and the Senate majority leader, Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, pushed for the compromise this week, partly in response to this criticism. They also were smarting from a growing perception that the Democrats, who now control the House and the Senate for the first time in Mr. Reagan's presidency, could not govern because they could not agree on a budget.

Goetz Verdict: Urban Jury Altered Perceptions on Use of Deadly Force

By Joseph Berger New York Times Service NEW YORK — The jury's decision in the case of Bernard H. Goetz seemed to be a verdict on the nature of contemporary urban life, churning up issues of vulnerability, rage and racial tensions that lie just beneath the surface.

Tuesday's acquittal of Mr. Goetz on charges of attempted murder and the guilty verdict on a weapons possession charge broke no dramatic new legal ground, in the opinion of legal experts. But in the context of the national debate on the balance between self-defense and social order, it appeared to widen the circumstances that justify the use of deadly force.

The New York state legal standard governing the use of deadly force in self-defense — what a reasonable man might do if he felt similarly threatened — has not changed because Mr. Goetz was found not guilty of attempted murder. But what the verdict suggests is that juries have a more expansive concept of what is reasonable, a concept that has grown because of the impact of crime on the lives of city dwellers.

There was almost no evidence presented that any of the four black youths who approached Mr. Goetz, who is white, had actually tried to rob him before he shot them. Thus, the jury, by rejecting the charge of attempted murder, seemed to be saying that in the over-caution that courses through much of urban experience, from riding the subway at night to walking a darkened street, such evidence may not matter all that much. Perceptions, the jury suggested, can attain the power of facts.

"The jury decided that no man is reasonable when he's surrounded by four thugs," said Alan M. Dershowitz, professor of law at Harvard Law School. "It's hard to pay attention to lines drawn by academics in a classroom."

Mr. Dershowitz, noting that jurors often nullify self-defense standards set by the law, said he believed that what Mr. Goetz did was by definition illegal in New York and every other state. It is illegal, he said, to shoot a person after the immediate danger has passed. "It doesn't change the law," he said of the verdict. "It may show the law is somewhat out of line with people's passions today."

The jury's decision to acquit Mr. Goetz on all the major charges also seemed to be a back-handed commentary on the effectiveness of the police and the courts.

Burt Neuborne, a professor at New York University Law School, said, "The jurors had so little faith in the criminal justice system, both to protect us and to bring the guilty to justice, that they were willing to tolerate a degree of vigilante behavior that I think rationally cannot be justified."

For two and a half years the case of Mr. Goetz has touched a raw nerve in the American populace.

Crime has become such a daily feature of urban life that several of the jurors had themselves been victims. It is often on people's minds, determining where they live, how and when they travel and how they spend their time.

The jury seemed to be saying that the fear of crime, in someone who has been a previous mugging victim, as Mr. Goetz had been, can weigh so heavily on one's emotions that it can lead to conduct that might normally be considered wrong. The jury in the Goetz case apparently believed that there was not enough evidence to show that Mr. Goetz had acted out of any motive other than fear.

Underlying the issue of crime in this case was the issue of race. Scholars such as Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, professor emeritus of psychology at the City University of New York, have expressed doubt that Mr. Goetz would have shot four white youths asking him for money.

However, Marvin E. Wolfgang, a criminologist at the University of Pennsylvania, said that perceptions about who is more likely to commit a crime have some statistical basis. For four violent offenses — homicide, rape, robbery and aggravated assault — the crime rates by blacks are at least 10 times as high as they are by whites, he said.

"The expectation that four young black males are going to do you harm is indeed greater than

four young whites," he said. "I can understand the black position that this is a racist attitude, but it's not unrealistic."

Legal scholars such as Graham Hughes of New York University said it would be "intolerable to adopt a social norm or legal concept that you can reinforce your argument of reasonable fear just because the person happens to be a young black person." The courts, for example, have generally ruled that the police cannot take race into account as a factor leading to an arrest.

Because it raises such issues, the jury verdict may pose some hard questions for the American public to deal with. Will some New Yorkers come to feel that they can now make hair-trigger assumptions about the character of people who somehow threaten them, and if they have a gun, use it in self-defense? Will blacks have to fear that if they look at someone the wrong way or dress too casually they may be mistaken for criminals?

Since few public leaders will probably want such a potentially explosive atmosphere to prevail for too long, it is possible that the Goetz case may have some ironic repercussions. It would not be surprising if the verdict leads to calls for strengthening police patrols, a further tightening of laws that limit self-defense and a hardening of the rules against illegal possession of a weapon.

Randolph M. Scott McLaughlin, a lawyer who is an authority on racially motivated violence, put the tension created by the verdict this way: "Does the law prevail or will we allow our feelings and emotions and our fears dictate how we decide these cases?"

NEWS ANALYSIS

concept that has grown because of the impact of crime on the lives of city dwellers. There was almost no evidence presented that any of the four black youths who approached Mr. Goetz, who is white, had actually tried to rob him before he shot them. Thus, the jury, by rejecting the charge of attempted murder, seemed to be saying that in the over-caution that courses through much of urban experience, from riding the subway at night to walking a darkened street, such evidence may not matter all that much. Perceptions, the jury suggested, can attain the power of facts.

"The jury decided that no man is reasonable when he's surrounded by four thugs," said Alan M. Dershowitz, professor of law at Harvard Law School. "It's hard to pay attention to lines drawn by academics in a classroom."

Mr. Dershowitz, noting that jurors often nullify self-defense standards set by the law, said he believed that what Mr. Goetz did was by definition illegal in New York and every other state. It is illegal, he said, to shoot a person after the immediate danger has passed. "It doesn't change the law," he said of the verdict. "It may show the law is somewhat out of line with people's passions today."

The jury's decision to acquit Mr. Goetz on all the major charges also seemed to be a back-handed commentary on the effectiveness of the police and the courts.

Burt Neuborne, a professor at New York University Law School, said, "The jurors had so little faith in the criminal justice system, both to protect us and to bring the guilty to justice, that they were willing to tolerate a degree of vigilante behavior that I think rationally cannot be justified."

For two and a half years the case of Mr. Goetz has touched a raw nerve in the American populace.

Crime has become such a daily feature of urban life that several of the jurors had themselves been victims. It is often on people's minds, determining where they live, how and when they travel and how they spend their time.

The jury seemed to be saying that the fear of crime, in someone who has been a previous mugging victim, as Mr. Goetz had been, can weigh so heavily on one's emotions that it can lead to conduct that might normally be considered wrong. The jury in the Goetz case apparently believed that there was not enough evidence to show that Mr. Goetz had acted out of any motive other than fear.

Underlying the issue of crime in this case was the issue of race. Scholars such as Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, professor emeritus of psychology at the City University of New York, have expressed doubt that Mr. Goetz would have shot four white youths asking him for money.

However, Marvin E. Wolfgang, a criminologist at the University of Pennsylvania, said that perceptions about who is more likely to commit a crime have some statistical basis. For four violent offenses — homicide, rape, robbery and aggravated assault — the crime rates by blacks are at least 10 times as high as they are by whites, he said.

"The expectation that four young black males are going to do you harm is indeed greater than

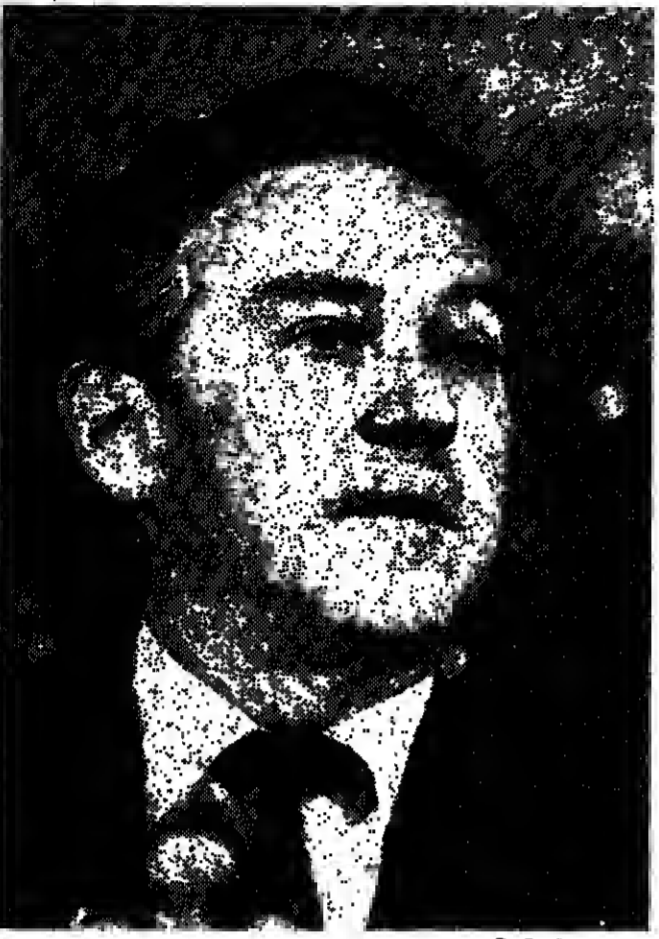
four young whites," he said. "I can understand the black position that this is a racist attitude, but it's not unrealistic."

Legal scholars such as Graham Hughes of New York University said it would be "intolerable to adopt a social norm or legal concept that you can reinforce your argument of reasonable fear just because the person happens to be a young black person." The courts, for example, have generally ruled that the police cannot take race into account as a factor leading to an arrest.

Because it raises such issues, the jury verdict may pose some hard questions for the American public to deal with. Will some New Yorkers come to feel that they can now make hair-trigger assumptions about the character of people who somehow threaten them, and if they have a gun, use it in self-defense? Will blacks have to fear that if they look at someone the wrong way or dress too casually they may be mistaken for criminals?

Since few public leaders will probably want such a potentially explosive atmosphere to prevail for too long, it is possible that the Goetz case may have some ironic repercussions. It would not be surprising if the verdict leads to calls for strengthening police patrols, a further tightening of laws that limit self-defense and a hardening of the rules against illegal possession of a weapon.

Randolph M. Scott McLaughlin, a lawyer who is an authority on racially motivated violence, put the tension created by the verdict this way: "Does the law prevail or will we allow our feelings and emotions and our fears dictate how we decide these cases?"



Rainer E. Gut, chairman of Credit Suisse bank, said in Washington that Swiss courts will decide whether U.S. authorities can gain access to Iran-contra secret accounts.

Secord Said to Be Linked to Arms Dealer

By Fox Butterfield New York Times Service WASHINGTON — A retired CIA official is expected to tell Congress next week of a financial link between Major General Richard V. Secord, a main figure in the Iran-contra affair, and Edwin P. Wilson, the renegade CIA agent convicted of smuggling arms to Libya, according to Congressional investigators.

In addition, the investigators said, several Defense Department employees will testify that some senior Pentagon officials, apparently including Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, knew about the secret arms sales to Iran in 1983 well before President Ronald Reagan approved them in January last year.

Mr. Weinberger has insisted that he did not know anything about the transfer of American-made anti-tank and Hawk anti-aircraft missiles to Tehran until Mr. Reagan secretly authorized them early last year.

The testimony by the Pentagon employees and the former Central Intelligence Agency official, Glenn Robinette, before congressional committees investigating the affair will be heard when they resume hearings Tuesday.

Mr. Robinette will indicate that although Mr. Wilson has been in prison since 1982, a network of former CIA agents and military officers he helped establish to sell

U.S. arms abroad has continued, the investigators said. In fact, according to investigators, Mr. Wilson's ring formed much of the structure for the private foreign policy, selling weapons to Iran and providing money to the Contras, that was run from the White House by Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North.

The congressional investigators said that Mr. Robinette would provide evidence "directly connect-

ing" General Secord, a retired Air Force officer, to Mr. Wilson. The evidence is believed to grow out of Mr. Wilson's role in providing capital for a company called the Egyptian-American Transport and Services Corp.

Mr. Wilson, a former CIA officer who is serving a 52-year prison sentence, has asserted that he provided the money for the company, known as Eatsco, and that General Secord was one of his silent partners.

Eatsco pleaded guilty in 1984 to overcharging the Pentagon \$8 million for delivering arms to Egypt. In his testimony to the committees six weeks ago, General Secord denied he had any connection to Mr. Wilson, and he has repeatedly contended that he was not involved in Eatsco. The company was headed by another former CIA official, Thomas G. Clines, who later acted as one of General Secord's partners in the covert arms sales to Iran and the Nicaraguan rebels.

Mr. Robinette's new evidence linking General Secord to Mr. Wilson would reinforce the pattern that has emerged in the last few weeks of hearings. The pattern suggests that General Secord took part in the Iran-contra affair for financial gain, not the reasons of patriotism that he asserted during his congressional appearance.

Mr. Robinette was a career employee in the technical services division of the CIA, where he worked with Frank E. Terpil, the investigators said. After leaving the CIA, Mr. Terpil became a business associate of Mr. Wilson and was indicted with him for smuggling weapons to Colonel Moammar Gadhafi, the Libyan leader. In a complex web, Mr. Terpil also worked for Albert Hakim, the Iranian-born businessman who served as the financial manager of the Iran-contra arms sales with General Secord.

Mr. Terpil is currently a fugitive from justice, and his whereabouts are not known.

Mr. Robinette has said he paid a contractor \$2,000 to install an electronic security fence around Colonel North's house in suburban Virginia. According to a report in The Washington Post, General Secord gave Mr. Robinette the money for the fence from a secret Swiss bank account established for Colonel North by Mr. Hakim. General Secord has denied the report.

The congressional investigators said that apart from the fence incident, Mr. Robinette would provide more important testimony about General Secord's connection to Mr. Wilson. Mr. Robinette spent Wednesday giving private testimony to committee investigators.

In one of Mr. Wilson's trials in 1983, General Secord acknowledged that he had known him since about 1971, after being introduced to him by Mr. Clines. Peter Maas, in his book "Manhunt," asserts

Panel Rebuffs North's Request

The Associated Press WASHINGTON — The joint congressional committee investigating the Iran-contra affair insisted Thursday that Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North testify privately before he appears in public session.

Representative Lee H. Hamilton, Democrat of Indiana and chairman of the House panel, told reporters that permitting Colonel North to avoid the private session, as he demanded Wednesday, would allow him to dictate proceedings to the panel.

Mr. Hamilton said the matter would be discussed at a meeting Thursday night, and he expects the issue to be decided by early next week.

U.S. arms abroad has continued, the investigators said. In fact, according to investigators, Mr. Wilson's ring formed much of the structure for the private foreign policy, selling weapons to Iran and providing money to the Contras, that was run from the White House by Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North.

The congressional investigators said that Mr. Robinette would provide evidence "directly connect-

ing" General Secord, a retired Air Force officer, to Mr. Wilson. The evidence is believed to grow out of Mr. Wilson's role in providing capital for a company called the Egyptian-American Transport and Services Corp.

Mr. Wilson, a former CIA officer who is serving a 52-year prison sentence, has asserted that he provided the money for the company, known as Eatsco, and that General Secord was one of his silent partners.

Eatsco pleaded guilty in 1984 to overcharging the Pentagon \$8 million for delivering arms to Egypt. In his testimony to the committees six weeks ago, General Secord denied he had any connection to Mr. Wilson, and he has repeatedly contended that he was not involved in Eatsco. The company was headed by another former CIA official, Thomas G. Clines, who later acted as one of General Secord's partners in the covert arms sales to Iran and the Nicaraguan rebels.

Mr. Robinette's new evidence linking General Secord to Mr. Wilson would reinforce the pattern that has emerged in the last few weeks of hearings. The pattern suggests that General Secord took part in the Iran-contra affair for financial gain, not the reasons of patriotism that he asserted during his congressional appearance.

Mr. Robinette was a career employee in the technical services division of the CIA, where he worked with Frank E. Terpil, the investigators said. After leaving the CIA, Mr. Terpil became a business associate of Mr. Wilson and was indicted with him for smuggling weapons to Colonel Moammar Gadhafi, the Libyan leader. In a complex web, Mr. Terpil also worked for Albert Hakim, the Iranian-born businessman who served as the financial manager of the Iran-contra arms sales with General Secord.

Mr. Terpil is currently a fugitive from justice, and his whereabouts are not known.

Mr. Robinette has said he paid a contractor \$2,000 to install an electronic security fence around Colonel North's house in suburban Virginia. According to a report in The Washington Post, General Secord gave Mr. Robinette the money for the fence from a secret Swiss bank account established for Colonel North by Mr. Hakim. General Secord has denied the report.

The congressional investigators said that apart from the fence incident, Mr. Robinette would provide more important testimony about General Secord's connection to Mr. Wilson. Mr. Robinette spent Wednesday giving private testimony to committee investigators.

In one of Mr. Wilson's trials in 1983, General Secord acknowledged that he had known him since about 1971, after being introduced to him by Mr. Clines. Peter Maas, in his book "Manhunt," asserts

Reagan Opposes Talks With Soviet on ABM Treaty

By Michael R. Gordon New York Times Service WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has ruled out negotiations with the Soviet Union on how to interpret the 1972 treaty limiting anti-ballistic missile defenses, according to an administration official.

The official, who is familiar with the president's thinking, told reporters that Mr. Reagan believed such negotiations would lead to unacceptable limits on his Strategic Defense Initiative, the program to develop a space-based defense system commonly called "Star Wars."

"He does not want to negotiate on that basis," said the official, who spoke on the condition that he not be identified. "You're taking enormous risks; and for what purpose?"

The treaty bans the testing of space-based and other mobile "components" of an anti-missile system.

When Secretary of State George P. Shultz visited Moscow in April, the Soviet Union proposed that the two sides convene a meeting of their experts to draw up a list of objects that could not be launched into space.

Soviet scientists have also suggested that the two sides discuss what testing would be permitted in space.

Paul H. Nitze, the senior arms adviser to Mr. Shultz, has urged the Reagan administration to begin discussions to develop a common view on technical issues. Those include such questions as what would constitute an anti-ballistic missile component in some new anti-mis-

sile systems and what testing might be allowed.

The Reagan administration official who disclosed Mr. Reagan's viewpoint spoke to reporters at a seminar in Queenstown, Maryland, organized by the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies.

Some administration officials at the seminar were divided over the value of technical talks with the Soviet Union.

The United States has offered to adhere to the anti-ballistic missile treaty through 1994 as part of a larger compromise that would also sharply reduce long-range nuclear weapons.

Mr. Nitze has reportedly maintained that unless technical discussions are held, the prospects for a comprehensive agreement on de-

fensive systems and long-range arms are bleak.

Technical talks, for example, would deal with such questions as how bright a space-based laser could be before it should be considered a prohibited anti-missile device.

Mr. Reagan "does not want to negotiate over prohibited and permitted activity" under the anti-ballistic missile treaty, the American official said. "I really don't see how you can get into that never-never land."

The Soviet Union and the United States are sharply divided over how strictly the treaty should be interpreted. The official said that the Soviet Union would seek to use such talks to get the United States to agree to measures that would "kill" the Strategic Defense Initiative.

One official said that unless technical talks were held, there would be little chance of progress on curtailing defensive systems and long-range arms. This official asserted that the Reagan administration's refusal to engage in such talks was counterproductive and encouraged Congressional opposition to Mr. Reagan's space-shield program.

But another official argued against such negotiations. He said that the issues were too complex

U.K., Iranian Diplomatic Staffs Cut To Single Caretakers in 2 Capitals

Reuters LONDON — Britain ordered the expulsion of 15 Iranian diplomats Thursday and said it was reducing its diplomatic presence in Tehran to a single representative.

"The one remaining will have a caretaking function only," a Foreign Office spokesman said.

The decision leaves only one diplomat in charge of the Iranian Embassy in London.

"This decision does not constitute a breach of diplomatic relations," the spokesman added.

The Iranian press agency IRNA said earlier that Tehran was withdrawing 15 of its 16 remaining representatives from London within two weeks.

Thursday's expulsions were the climax in a three-week diplomatic row, caused by the arrest May 9 of an Iranian consular official in Manchester, in Northern England, on shoplifting charges.

Three weeks later, Britain's No. 2 man in Tehran was abducted by

Revolutionary Guards, beaten up and held for 24 hours.

When Britain's demand for an apology and explanation went unanswered, the two governments embarked on a series of tit-for-tat expulsions.

The British spokesman said Thursday's decision had been made after three meetings between British and Iranian officials within the past 48 hours in London and Tehran.

The Iranians put forward proposals to end the crisis but they were unacceptable to Britain, he said.

Minnesota Widens Leave for Parents

New York Times Service ST. PAUL, Minnesota — Minnesota has become the first state to require employers to offer unpaid parental leave to both parents of a newborn child.

Effective Aug. 1, all Minnesota companies with 21 employees or more must offer up to six weeks of leave without salary to the father and mother after the birth or adoption of a child. Both parents may go on leave at the same time.

Oregon and Connecticut have provisions for limited parental leave and at least 28 other states are working on such legislation. Most of the legislation is modeled after a bill pending in Congress that would require employers to offer male and female employees up to 15 weeks of unpaid paternal leave.

sales at Charvet 28, PLACE VENDOME

THERE'S ONLY ONE GIN FOR THE WELL-INFORMED. Image of a gin bottle and glass.

The Burberry Paris Sale. Man's Classic raincoat. 2,300F reduced to 1,900F. Burberrys OF LONDON. 8, BD MALESHERBES, 75006 PARIS - TEL. 42.66.13.01

Cartier watches advertisement. PANTHERE-UHREN GOLD UNI STAHL QUARZ - WASSERDICHT. TÜRLEK SCHMUCK & UHREN.

Great for Tennis! Starting June 21 4 Tennis weeks with ROY EMERSON SF: 2120 - Week 1 + 2 SF: 2270 - Week 3 + 4 PALACE HOTEL GSTAAD SWITZERLAND

The '21' Club 21 West 52 Street New York City. We have completed a thoughtful restoration and reopened on May 11, 1987 to serve a loyal American and International clientele.

# Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## A Worthy Plan for Peace

If President Reagan wanted an honorable and sensible resolution of conflicts in Central America, he would grab for the peace plan put forward by Costa Rica's president, Oscar Arias Sanchez. Mr. Reagan's policy of backing the Nicaraguan rebels and driving the Sandinistas out of Nicaragua is at a dead end. The Arias plan, whatever its flaws, has promise and even support.

Mr. Arias even felt compelled to issue a statement after his meeting with President Arias stressing their agreement on "objectives." But that is not enough. If the Arias plan is to get off the ground, the postponed Central American leaders' meeting to discuss it must be rescheduled. That means Washington must put its full weight behind the initiative. Otherwise, after Mr. Reagan's years of lip service to negotiations, suspicions will rightly linger about his sincerity.

Mr. Arias proposes cease-fires and regional elections, the restoration of civil liberties and the beginning of talks between governments and their "unarmed internal opposition." Nicaragua would "democratize" and the United States would stop aid to the contra rebels. Outwardly, the differences boil down to timing.

Mr. Arias wants Washington to stop aid to the contras at the same time the Sandinistas commit themselves to democratization. President Reagan insists on continuing to arm the rebels until Nicaraguan freedoms have been established. To Mr. Reagan, helping the contras is the best way to insure democratization. To Mr. Arias, the rebels are no solution; they are the problem, giving the Sandinistas cause for foreign sympathy and a pretext for repression.

## Not the Usual Claptrap

There has been quite a flap over Representative William Alexander's enterprise in causing the hefty legislative history of the Boland amendment to be exhumed by the Library of Congress and printed in full in the Congressional Record of this past Monday. The resulting volume, although it is quite portable and handy, contains more than 400 pages of Bolandiana. It was estimated the other day to have cost the government \$197,000 to produce — an assertion that generated much talk of wantonness and profligacy on the part of the Arkansas Democrat, Mr. Alexander, who set the project in motion.

The \$197,000 estimate is said by some to be high and likely to be recalculated downward. But even if the original figure holds, we think it is as wise an expenditure of funds on the Congressional Record as we have heard of in some time. The volume will be an invaluable source book in the angry debate over the genesis and development of U.S. Nicaragua policy, a debate that could surely profit from the introduction of more

## A Man Wealthy in Ideas

When Walter Heller became President John F. Kennedy's chief economic adviser in 1961, the new Keynesian ideas were percolating widely through Washington. It was a moment when a man of vigorous intellect could turn them into a powerful instrument for expanding and managing the country's prosperity. Mr. Heller seized his opportunity, and the next four years were a time of extraordinarily successful economic policy — the most successful for Americans of this century. Those are the years that, 20 years later, the Reagan economists claimed as the model for their own supply-side strategy.

The essence of Keynesian theory is its ability to lift an economy's growth rate and push it toward full employment. After three recessions in eight years under the Eisenhower administration, there was plenty of slack in the economy and it took off, in the early 1960s, in a surge of growth unprecedented in peacetime. The danger, of course, was inflation. Mr. Heller fought it with the wage guidelines that he developed under the second president he served, Lyndon Johnson. That led to bruising battles with the steel and automobile industries, but the president, with Mr. Heller urging him on, won far more than he lost. In the years that Mr. Heller was chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, from 1961 to 1964,

## Other Comment

**Moving Deeper Into the Gulf**

In a move that would steeply escalate the U.S. presence in the Gulf and commensurately boost its risks, President Reagan proposes launching an open-ended military commitment that could effectively make the United States a co-belligerent in a long and brutal war. The arguments Mr. Reagan makes for intervening in the Gulf are specious and unconvincing, while the commitment he proposes is shrouded with potentially perilous consequences. The fundamental U.S. interest is to be seen not in intervening in the Gulf but in helping to bring it to an end in a way that would leave no victor free to lord it over its neighbors. That is a task for multinational diplomacy and pressure, not for battleships and bluster.

— The Los Angeles Times.

**No Point in Impeachment**

There is no point in impeaching Mr. Reagan [over the Iran-contra affair]. Impeachment would ignore the important distinction between Mr. Reagan and, say, President Nixon, which is that Mr. Reagan took steps in the form of the Tower commission to clear up the mess. Democrats should also reflect that Mr. Reagan's departure would almost certainly put George Bush in the White House, and leave them fighting an incumbent for re-election.

Moreover, the would-be impeachers forget that Mr. Reagan is still hugely popular in middle America. The sight of an elderly man who in other respects has achieved great feats for his nation being put through such a ritual would demean America.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

### INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1978-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER  
Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher

JOHN VINOCUR, Executive Editor • WALTER WELLS, Editor • SAMUEL A. KATHERINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELL, Deputy Editors • CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor • ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages

RENE BONDY, Deputy Publisher • ALAIN LECOUR and RICHARD H. MORGAN, Associate Publishers • FRANÇOIS DESMAISON, Circulation Director • ROLF D. KRANEPUHL, Advertising, Sales Director

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92300 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Advertising, 613595; Circulation, 612852; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630968.

Director of the publication: Walter N. Thayer

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canterbury Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel. 472-7768. Telex: R556928

Managing Director: Malcolm Glen, 51 Gloucester Road, Hong Kong. Tel. 5-8610616. Telex: 61170

Managing Director: U.K.: Robin MacKinnon, 63 Long Acre, London WC2E. Tel. 081-4922. Telex: 262009

Gen. Mgr.: W. Germany: W. Lauerbach, Friedrichstr. 15, 6000 Frankfurt/M. Tel. 069-126355. Telex: 416721

Pres. U.S.: Michael Corry, 830 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel. 212-512-5294. Telex: 42125

S.A. au capital de 1,200,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337

© 1987, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0248-8012.

## OPINION

# Once More, Leaping Blindly Into the Breach

By Arthur Schlesinger Jr.

NEW YORK — President Reagan's pledge to "protect the free world's oil flow" by expanding the U.S. naval presence in the Gulf suggests a powerful itch to plunge the nation into military action. It is also the latest manifestation of fallacious thinking to which all superpowers succumb — the notion that we know the interests of other countries better than they know their own interests.

So far as anyone can tell, none of America's major friends and allies favors the policy the Reagan administration is straining to pursue. Western Europe and Japan depend far more on the United States than does the oil passing through the Strait of Hormuz. But they have steadfastly refused to back Mr. Reagan's maelstrom — even though he alleges it to be for their special benefit.

It is not even clear that the Arab governments want to raise the military stakes in the area. Yet on their behalf to resist their own overthrow. Yet they do not see the threat as apocalyptically as the Reagan administration does, and once again it plunges on, confident of its infallibility.

Lebanon was another example. The massacre of the marines should have shown forever the dangers of meddling in the Middle East — a part of

# Put an End To Kuwaiti Blackmail

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Sheikh Jaber al-Ahmad al-Sabah, absolute ruler of Kuwait, must be quite a fellow. In the last year, the emir closed the National Assembly and shut down the free press; arrested Kuwaiti Shiites suspected of supporting Iran; sent \$3 billion to Iraq; and showed the Arab world how to manipulate the United States.

This week President Reagan made clear the overriding reason he agreed to "reflag" 11 Kuwaiti ships: "We would open opportunities for the Soviets to move into this chokepoint of the free world's oil flow. In a word: If we don't do the job, the Soviets will, and that will jeopardize our own national security."

The past simply is submission to Arab diplomatic blackmail. Sheikh Jaber knew America could not tolerate the presence of the other superpower at the jugular of Western oil; by dickering with Moscow, he was able to jerk the United States around. Mr. Reagan is surely aware of that, and has chosen what he regards to be the lesser of two evils.

But here is something we did not know back in January, when the emir was host to the 44 nations of the fifth Islamic Conference. Acting on behalf of the Soviet Union, the emir lobbied the other Muslim heads of state to lean on Pakistan to stop pressuring the Russians to leave Afghanistan.

Pakistan resisted; but for the first time, it felt the heat from its Arab neighbors and Islamic brothers to double-cross the Afghan freedom fighters. That was a coup for the Soviet Union and a serious slap at the United States, engineered by a despot determined to show America how necessary it was to appease him.

Now the cunning emir has reached America into protecting his tankers as they support Iraq against Iran. For its own strategy against the United States may have to swallow this manipulation of its forces, though hawk from Henry Kissinger to Jeane Kirkpatrick have registered misgivings at its example. Americans do not have to pretend to like it, however, and do not have to let the oil sheikdoms jerk them around forever.

First, Americans should stop flagging themselves as if the benighted arms-for-hostages dealings with Iran were the cause of the emir's blackmail. Long before, the Saudis and Kuwaitis caved in to the threats of the Iranian oil minister, and stopped full production of oil; the price since has doubled, enabling Iran to pursue its war. U.S. duplicity in paying arms for hostages was as nothing compared with the Saudi-Kuwaiti oil shut-out of their ally Iraq.

Next, the United States should inform "Saudis, Iraqis and other oil sheikhs that American policy cannot rest on vacuumism alone; Arab leaders who threaten to choose Soviet protection, may one day get it, and find themselves turned into Communist South Yemens. The Western superpower will not save them.

Third, America should make it clear to Saudis and Omanis that the ultimatum from Kuwait will cost them dearly on the provision of Western arms. They can whistle for F-15s and missiles; soon America's allies will be called upon to back up its patrol of the Gulf with a suspension of arms deliveries to the Gulf Arabs. The Western interest is to build the power of Egypt and Israel, allies that do not flaunt their unreliability.

Fourth, the arrogant nonsense of refusing America landing bases for the planes protecting oil-tanker convoys must stop. Perfidious Libya or Kuwaiti desert, let America land in places or else get its ships out.

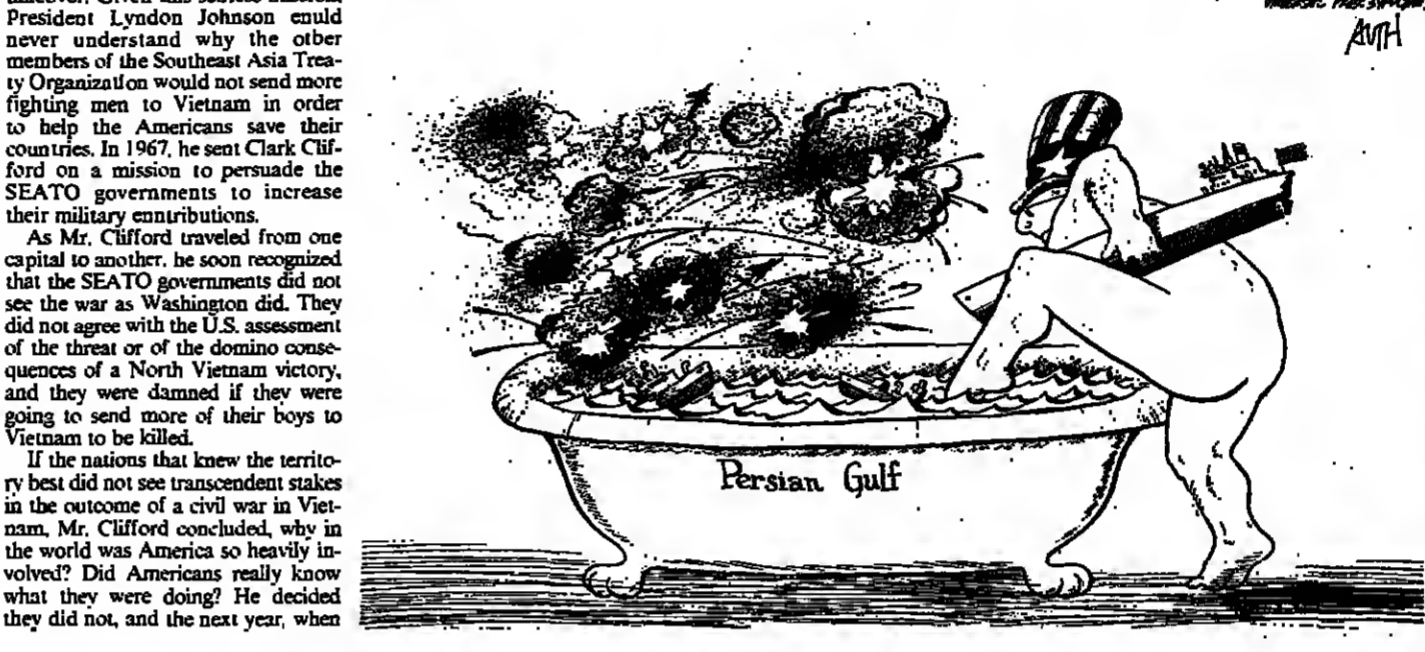
Finally, the United States should show the emir and his followers the economic consequences of the dithering of America: a \$15-per-barrel oil import fee would re-establish U.S. oil independence while cutting the deficit. An import fee would also reduce the strategic importance of the Gulf, which has become an urgent goal.

Americans are rightly reluctant to commit forces to rich and despotic supplicants that put an "or else" in their plea for protection. To many of us, the breakpoint of the chokepoint argument comes with the knowledge that the emir actively sought to undermine the Afghan resistance as part of its flirtation with Moscow.

Keeping the Soviet Union from dominating the Gulf is important to the West; but that must be balanced against the folly of involvement in the war against Iran, and against Americans' natural resentment at being jerked around.

The debate is upon us; Mr. Reagan has made his position plain; let us bear in constructive detail from the candidates who would succeed him.

The New York Times.



## Emigrating Soviet Jews Must Have a Right to Choose

By Pamela B. Cohen and Micah H. Naftalin

NEW YORK — Several American Jewish organizations have endorsed an Israeli plan that would require all Jews leaving the Soviet Union to go to Israel via Romania, thereby automatically conferring Israeli citizenship on them and making it harder for them to come to the United States. The plan denies the emigrants the right to determine their own destination and should be opposed until their choice of final destination and citizenship is guaranteed.

Jews now leaving the Soviet Union fly first to Vienna. Those who want to go to Israel from there can do so, or they can fly from Vienna to the United States, which is what most do.

Israel wants to close the option of flying first to Vienna, because it desperately needs the skills and manpower that emigrants can offer. What is more, Israelis feel it is the duty of Jewish emigrants to return to Israel, their homeland. That is understandable, but the proposed policy is coercive and would lead, sometimes for years, the reunion of many emigrants with family members who live in the United States. The emphasis should be on freedom of choice.

Under Israeli law, a Soviet refugee acquires Israeli citizenship automatically upon landing in Israel. But once emigrants gain Israeli citizenship, they lose refugee status under U.S. law. To enter the United States from Israel, emigrants must apply within the normal immigration quotas.

Israel needs and wants to attract Soviet Jews. But the right of people to emigrate freely to any country willing to accept them is guaranteed by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Helsinki Final Act. Emigrants hardly deserve further governmental coercion as they step across

## Caribbean: The Stakes Go Far Beyond the Contras

By John Ausland

SLO — President Reagan has postponed his proposal for more money to the Nicaraguan rebels until the Iran-contra hearings are over. If and when he revisits it, we can expect an emotional debate. What we are unlikely to hear is a rational debate on the strategic role of the Caribbean.

The Pentagon is preoccupied with the role the Caribbean would play in any U.S.-Soviet conflict. The Soviets share this concern, but their primary interest is in using their footholds in Cuba and Nicaragua to undermine the position of the United States.

In discussing the Caribbean with West Europeans, U.S. officials stress the role that it would play in the reinforcement of Europe. They note that about half of American reinforcements and supplies would come out of ports in the Gulf of Mexico.

This is no doubt true. But it is questionable whether any conflict in Europe would last long enough for reinforcements to arrive by sea.

More strategically important would be the resources the Pentagon would have to divert to the Caribbean from the battle for the Atlantic.

In an article in Jane's Defense Weekly in 1984, Admiral Wesley McDonald recalled the large losses to Allied shipping in the Caribbean during World War II. He noted that a handful of German submarines operating from bases in Europe sank hundreds of ships in the Caribbean.

The admiral, then commander of U.S. naval forces in the Atlantic, said that dealing with a hostile Cuba would be one of his major concerns during an all-out war and would tie down important U.S. military resources.

Such considerations help explain the Russians' interest in expanding their influence in what they call America's "strategic rear."

A number of U.S. commands are responsible for the Caribbean. The Atlantic Command, headquartered in Norfolk, Virginia, controls the naval forces that operate in the Caribbean. The Southern Command, headquartered in Panama, is responsible for South America and Central America except for Mexico. In a conflict, it would look to the Readiness Command in Florida for most of its forces.

The Soviet naval and naval-air units that would go to the Caribbean in a conflict operate out of bases on the Kola Peninsula, east of northern Norway. In recent years, both the Soviet Union and the United States have built up their Caribbean-linked bases.

The United States has long had bases in and near the Caribbean. In addition to those in the continental United States, the most important traditionally have been in Puerto Rico and Panama. The United States also has a large base on the eastern tip of Cuba, at Guantanamo. With the buildup of the navy, the Atlantic Fleet's use of Guantanamo for training and maintenance has been rising.

The most important change in the U.S. base structure has been in Honduras. In the past five years, the Pentagon has improved or built several airfields there, notably at Palmerola, northwest of Tegucigalpa. Palmerola is the headquarters for Joint Task Force Bravo, which coordinates U.S. military activities in Honduras. It reports to the Southern Command.

U.S. activities in Honduras serve a number of purposes. Electronic installations and reconnaissance aircraft keep track of what is happening in Nicaragua and other neighboring countries. The Pentagon is also building up Honduran forces.

The question is whether the Pentagon is positioning itself to take military action against Nicaragua. Although they do not mind intimidating the Sandinistas, U.S. officers show little enthusiasm for any invasion of that country. If, however, the Soviets were to ignore U.S. warnings and deploy jet fighters to Nicaragua, no one should be surprised if American aircraft used

## IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1912: A Parade of Hats**

CHICAGO — Watching the throngs of delegates and political boosters file into the Coliseum [for the Republican National Convention], one viewed the most wonderfully varied assortment of hats. Negro delegates from the far South peeped under tall silk files, ruffled and woolly from the scramble to market their votes. Many of these hats resembled angry cats. Tall Texans entered with yells and hurrahs, waving sash-worn, Arizona cow-punchers affected Rough Rider headgear decorated with rattlesnake bands, while lank Missourians struggled in under oddly shaped Panama or broad and dusty Panama hats, such as Jesse James wore in many a train raid. Governor Stubbs of Kansas [had] a small hat the size of a fried goose egg, and remarked: "I take an chances on being left bare-headed when the trouble starts."

**1937: Trouble in Heaven**

NEW YORK — The trouble began when Humility Consolation showed up at one of Father Divine's Harlem heavens. Humility Consolation's name lined up with Faithful Mary in the controversy that has recently shaken the Negro cult leader's far-flung heavens. It was Faithful Mary who said, "Father Divine ain't no god. He's just a damn man." These words have been regarded as heresy. When Humility Consolation echoed Faithful Mary's sentiments, she was put in the same category of heretics. And when she walked into heaven [last afternoon (June 18)], it is alleged that several of the faithful assented. Humility Consolation went to the police and the police went to heaven. When they asked admittance, the general hundred angels present engaged the police in combat for two hours. Four angels required hospitalization.



The Read Reagan I

10

OPINION

The Reading From Venice: Reagan Is Losing His Grip

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — In private meetings at the Venice summit meeting President Reagan spoke from notes prepared for him. He was the only one of the Western leaders...

ABROAD AT HOME

bachew, Mr. Reagan read them lines from one of his recent speeches.

Then there was his meandering press conference. Mr. Reagan volunteered that the value of the dollar could fall some more: a misstatement of U.S. policy that caused a brief fall. His spokesman rushed out a clarification...

Miscues and 3-by-5 cards are not new for Mr. Reagan. But there is a sense that something more has happened. The other participants in Venice reportedly found him dimmed, showing his age.

Mr. Reagan and his delegation went to the summit meeting with bold noises about taking joint action in the Gulf, ending farm subsidies, beating back protectionism. But in the meetings they said hardly a thing. Their ideas died not with a bang but a whimper.

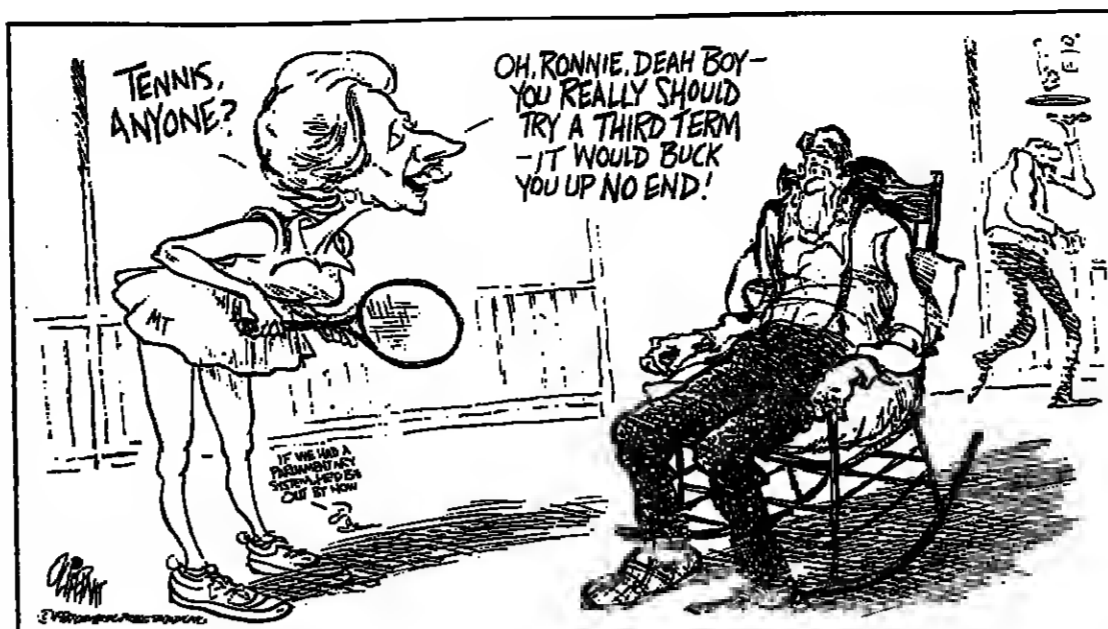
No president with any political savvy

Slipping Scary Parts

A friend and Reagan supporter tells me that watching the president perform without a script makes him anxious. It is not exactly like watching his child at a piano recital, waiting for the fingers to slip. It is more like watching an elder, a mentor, yes, a favorite grandfather, who is losing his powers in public. My friend closes his eyes and turns off his television at the scary parts.

I think these squeamish feelings are widespread. Lesser fans of Ronald Reagan than I find themselves hoping he will get through the next press conference, the next summit meeting — the rest of the term — and retire happily to his ranch. So it goes on. Every once in a while there comes a press conference, another handful of mistakes. Questions about his performance resurface. And then they pass and, for a while longer, we are spared the discomfort of confronting what we already know: The president of the United States is past his prime.

Syndicated columnist Ellen Goodman.



In Politics' Cynical Realm, Sophistry Seems on the Rise

By John C. Culver

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Several months ago, I was given a ride in Washington by a young man who had served for several years as an aide to a senator. He told me he planned someday to return to Iowa to run for Congress. I asked why he didn't go home and get established. He said he felt it was essential to stay in Washington at least three

MEANWHILE

more years to learn more about the news media, fund-raising and polling. I asked why he wanted to go into politics. What was it about conditions in Iowa or the country that he would like to see changed for the better? The young man said he understood what I was getting at. "But, senator," he said, "that just isn't the way you get elected any more!" This experience started me thinking. The traditional theory of education to classical Athens recognized that certain technical skills were essential for leadership. Without training in logic and rhetoric, for example, one could never climb the ladder of achievement in the city-state. But those were not enough. A commitment to pursue truth, a sense of public service, sound judgment about ends and means, and moral qualities were essential.

This tradition was challenged by thinkers whom we know as the Sophists. They maintained that technical skills were an end in and of themselves, that one's talent for arguing a point was more important than the judgment used in deciding which position to defend. They were clever rather than wise. They pursued success instead of excellence and honored intelligence above character.

Much of what passes for political education to U.S. schools of government today appears to be disturbingly analogous to the mechanics of campaigns and elections, focused on attaining more efficient government without adequate consideration of moral and social values. Americans overlook the most critical requirements of governance. The schools are training technicians, when they should be preparing leaders and stressing the priority of values.

The duty of the elected representative is not only to represent and reflect popular opinion but to lead and educate in the public interest. Such an approach represents far greater respect for the electorate, as well as faith in democracy, than to think it one's responsibility merely to mirror the popular will of the moment. This does not mean that self-righteousness constitutes a useful contribution to the body politic. Abraham Lincoln reminded Americans that "there are few things wholly evil or wholly good. Almost everything, especially government policy, is a compound of the two. Almost everything, especially of government policy, is an inseparable

compound of the two, so that our best judgment of the preponderance between them is continually demanded." My moment of truth occurred early in my congressional career when a bill was proposed to make it a crime, with heavy penalties — including a prison term — to burn an American flag. I was deeply offended by the flag-burning, which I watched on the evening television news. I had just returned from the funeral in Iowa of a farm boy who had been killed in Vietnam. He was buried with a flag on his casket. As a marine in combat at the time of this debate, the mood against such protests in my congressional district was intensely hostile. But I was convinced that the burning of the flag was protected expression under the Constitution. I voted "no" with only 12 other representatives out of 435.

That decision made the other, so-called tough votes during my 16 years in Congress relatively easy. It taught me a valuable lesson: Such a practice is not only good for the soul, but most likely will ultimately be accepted and respected by the electorate as well as one's colleagues. Compromise is essential to the political process. But it should take place regarding issues, not ideals, and should be among competing interests, not with one's integrity. Idealists who hold to a principled stance can often help to resolve the ultimate accommodation of values and interests has been better resolved. Moreover, compromises themselves may involve courageous acts by office holders when their own constituents hold a rigid position on an issue. There is a mixture of strength and weakness, of self-seeking and high moral purpose, in every politician and in every constituency. Each speaks to each. If a politician caters only to the baser nature of the electorate, to their ignorance and prejudice, that is what he will cultivate. The reverse is also the case. Politicians who speak to the best in their constituencies will draw it out. A public that asks for and rewards high service will attract and keep it. This is a simple equation that I offer, but a vital one. In my final campaign, in 1980, I took strength from Rosa Parks, whose refusal to give up her seat to a white man led to the boycott of Birmingham, Alabama's bus system 30 years ago. She had to walk some distance to and from work each day. She was asked how she found the strength and she replied, "My feet are tired, but my soul is not."

The writer, a Washington attorney, is a former senator from Iowa. This article, which first appeared in The Washington Post, is adapted from a speech he delivered last month at Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Glasnost: A Painful Mirage

We have no objection to upbeat editorials or some of the "achievements" of glasnost, such as the decision to stop jamming Voice of America. Nonetheless, we would point out that for those two dozen Americans married to Soviet citizens who are unable to emigrate from the Soviet Union, glasnost remains a painful mirage.

On Jan. 6, you published a brief item regarding what a Soviet official described as an "intensive review" by the authorities of the emigration petitions of our spouses, Victor Faerman and Svetlana Braun ("Soviet Studies 'Divided Spouses' Cases"). Since then, five months have elapsed, but Victor and Svetlana are still in Moscow, having been turned down once more.

After much misleading fanfare, we are still waiting to be reunited with our loved ones with nothing in sight but continued anguish and disappointment.

ANDREA WINE, London. KEITH BRAUN, Detroit.

Reforms are being implemented in South Africa. The tricameral parliamentary system has provided the forum for these changes. The reforms continue.

R.A. du PLOOY, Ambassador of South Africa, Paris.

Dubious Protection

Regarding "U.S. Leaders Caution Reagan on Role in Gulf" (May 29):

So Republican leaders are urging President Reagan to request that the allies pay a fee for U.S. warships to protect their tankers. Whatchutzpah! The U.S. Navy can't even protect itself.

BRUCE J. PHILLIPS, Feldkirch, Austria.

Presumptions About Levi

Regarding "All of His Wonderful Work Did Not Save Him in the End" (Meanwhile, June 2):

How can Richard Cohen think he knows a writer by his works, much less the reasons for that writer's death? A mark of fine writing is its universality, yet he seems ready to read Primo Levi's writing on the importance of work as the author's salvation philosophy. I find this naive and his conclusion about Mr. Levi's death — "He had not survived Auschwitz after all" — offensive.

KRISTEN KANN, Paris.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Pretoria's Three Houses

Regarding the report "Indian Legislators Quit Party in South Africa" (May 19) by William Claiborne:

Discussing the tricameral parliamentary system in South Africa, Mr. Claiborne refers to the House of Representatives and says that "like the Indian chamber it is powerless to adopt legislation that extends beyond the interest of its own racial group."

It is this unfortunate type of comment which tends to lead to an oversimplification of the South African situation in parts of the media. At issue is the distinction between what

well as Bob Sage, Ed Hafel, Max Imhoff, Hal Everts Jr. and myself. (In his autobiography Hawkins named a few others, but I do not recall that they were there that night.) The next day, another edition was run off almost singlehandedly, mostly for the record. Dated June 12, it was not distributed because the trucks had been commandeered by the army.

NYHT correspondents

NOTES ON A CENTURY Closing Down the Paris Herald As the "Phony War" Turns Real



The author worked for the Paris Herald from 1938 until the paper suspended publication in June 1940. He then worked for several years — with leave for military service — on the parent paper in New York before going into public relations. He lives in Manhattan and continues writing.

become a broadcaster. Vincent (Booj) Bugcja, an amiable bear of a man who wrote the paper's optimistic editorials about peace, departed for a place in the south which he considered less risky. Eight months later, convinced that all was quiet, Booj came back just in time for the German



The final edition of the Herald as German forces neared Paris.

By Kenneth Koyen

What was the essential Paris Herald? There are as many descriptions as there are people who have worked on the paper and written about it. To me it was a seat in the theater and a place on the stage. Certainly, I was there at a time of high drama. I came in 1938, to see Europe. In Paris in May I looked up Arnold Sevard, whom I knew from campus newspaper days at the University of Minnesota. (Arnold was to become better known as Eric.) He told me that there was an opening at the Paris Herald, where he was day city editor. A chat with Eric Hawkins, the managing editor, and I had the job. The tempo and the staff of the paper changed little when the war began in 1939, although the Herald was reduced to four pages. Sevard had already left to

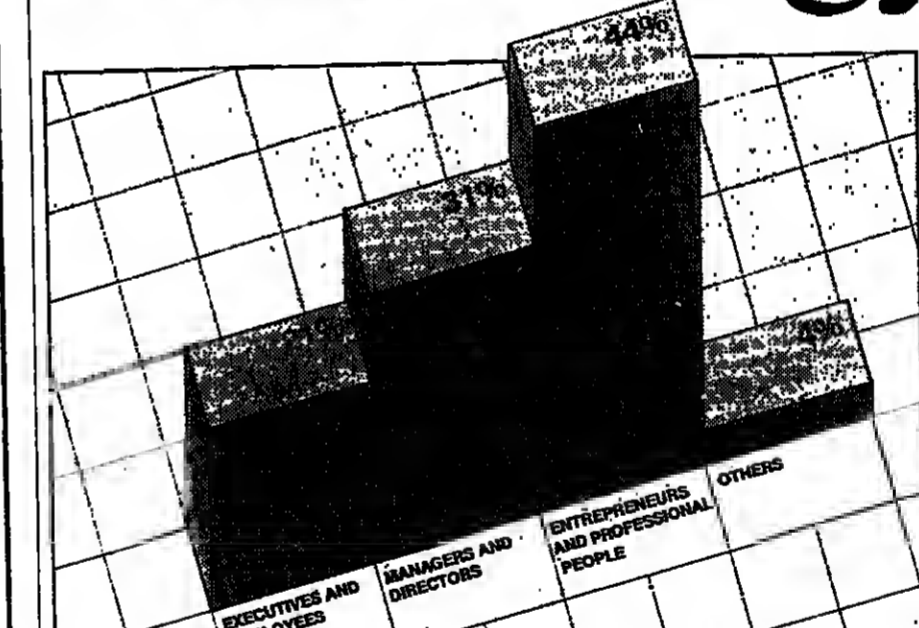
onslaught. I have always considered Booj a sterling example of the presence of editorial writers.

New faces mingled with old as correspondents came and went. Among Trib staffers who showed up were Al Laney, Ralph Barnes and Frank Kelley. Beach Conger showed up from Germany, Elliot Paul looked in from Spain. Mrs. Noel Monks, a reporter for the Beaverbrook newspapers, arrived from London. (Better known then as Mary Welsh, she later became still better known as Mrs. Ernest Hemingway.) Over the winter, the drôle de guerre dragged on. It ended with the German invasion of the Low Countries on May 10, 1940. News stories, outside offi-

tions to Hawkins. Now down to one sheet, the paper looked like a checkerboard; entire columns were blank. Ailing Laurence Hills, the director, told us that the paper would try to continue publication. But on June 8, Hawkins told us that Ogden Mills Reid, president and editor of the New York Herald Tribune, had cabled to say that the Paris Herald would not publish under German control. That appeared imminent. Not much more than the masthead and a cluster of ads appeared on the reverse of the single sheet. About a half-dozen of us put out the last staff-produced edition of the paper, dated June 11. Hawkins was there that night, as

John Elliott and Walter Kerr remained on the job in Paris. Sports columnist Sparrow Robertson stayed on too, as did Hills. (Both died the next year.) The rest of us collected our last pay; the franc-notes, as always, nearly pinned together. As we left the darkened city room and walked along the rue de Berri we heard the distant sound of guns to the north. The next day, Everts and I joined thousands of Parisians fleeing their beloved city. For the time being at least, I'd lost my seat on the stage. This is the nineteenth in a series of messages about the IHT which will appear throughout the Centennial year.

advertising and solar energy



Solar energy carries prestige. It's important, and the symbol of a new market. II Sole 24 Ore gives its advertisers the inexhaustible source of energy that comes to us from its ever more positive circulation and reading trends, from its ever better qualified readership, from its ever more complete contents. The histogram above gives us a fine idea of how a good 44% of II Sole 24 Ore readers are entrepreneurs and professional people, of how almost all of its employee-readers hold positions of great responsibility.

Over the past 12 months, thanks to their high decision-making power, II Sole 24 Ore readers have decided to purchase or rent important accessories for their professions: computers (38%), photocopiers, industrial equipment, apartments and premises.

While only 11% of all Italians hold an insurance policy other than their car insurance, the percentage goes up to 70% for II Sole 24 Ore readers: the umpteenth proof of their willingness to invest in well qualified goods and services.

One third of all II Sole 24 Ore readers place savings in an investment fund (that's over ten times the Italian average), and 41% own shares quoted on the stock exchange, along with gilt-edged securities, and other fixed-interest bonds. There's more: half of its readers hold a personal credit card (the national average is 2%), and 54% use two or more banks as part of their everyday routine.

Although nearly all (95%) II Sole 24 Ore readers own a colour tv set, they're not great radio or television fans: on average, they only watch television for one hour eighteen minutes a day, while the national average is more than four hours.

The high purchasing power of II Sole 24 Ore readers is confirmed by the fact that 57% of them run two family cars (national average: 27%), and 20% of them actually own three. And more than half have a car with a capacity of over 1400 cc, the national average being 15%.

24 ORE SYSTEM Via Paolo Lomazzo 52 20154 Milano - Italy Tel. 02/34972202 - FAX 312181

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES, AUSTRIA: PUBLIMEDIA - Internationale Verlags-Vertriebs-Ges. mb.H. - Reumannsgasse 61 - A - 1037 Wien - Tel. (0222) 737884-9 - Telex 33742 publi a - Fax (0222) 73212 BELGIUM: PUBLICITAS MEDIA B.V. Avenue Midland 207 - 1050 Brussels - Tel. 02/271 2472-3 CANADA: IAC International Advertising Consultants Ltd. - 2 Carlton Street, Suite 1101 - Toronto, M5B 1J3 - Tel. (416) 977-0200 - Telex 90-23000 FRANCE: PUBLICITAS 90112070 - Telex 671111 - Paris - Tel. (1) 42 96 00 00 - Telex 610007 - Fax (1) 42 96 00 01 GERMANY: PUBLICITAS GmbH Internationale Medien-Vertriebs-Ges. - Bebelallee 149 - 2000 Hamburg 60 - Tel. (040) 513004-6 - Telex 215276 publi d - 2164154 publi d - Fax (040) 5130037 - 3A PAFN



Jewish organizations protesting Thursday outside the papal nuncio's home in Jerusalem.

# Israel, Jewish Groups Assail Pope's Decision To Meet With Waldheim

Commented by Our Staff From Dispatches  
JERUSALEM — Israel strongly condemned Thursday the decision by Pope John Paul II to grant an audience next week to President Kurt Waldheim of Austria, who is accused by Jewish organizations of involvement in Nazi war crimes.

The Miami meeting is tentatively set for the day after the pope arrives for a 10-day U.S. visit to include nine cities.

U.S. Catholic Conference officials coordinating the visit had no immediate comment on the Waldheim meeting or the Jewish reactions. (Reuters, AFP, NYT, UPI)

**U.S. Apology Reported**  
Interior Minister Karl Blecha of Austria was quoted Thursday as saying that the U.S. attorney general, Edwin Meese 3d, had apologized for allowing a suspected Nazi war criminal to travel from the United States to Austria.

The case of Martin Bartsch, a former concentration camp guard, had increased tensions that were already strained by Mr. Meese's decision to bar Mr. Waldheim from the United States.

On Tuesday, Austrian officials delivered two diplomatic notes to the State Department in Washington urging the United States to remove the ban on Mr. Waldheim and to refrain from sending suspected war criminals such as Mr. Bartsch to Austria.

Mr. Blecha and Mr. Meese met Thursday at a UN conference on drug abuse.

Mr. Blecha later told the Austria Press Agency that Mr. Meese "apologized during the meeting for American conduct in the case of Bartsch."

Mr. Bartsch, 60, arrived in Austria earlier this month after being stripped of his U.S. citizenship. The Justice Department has said that camp records show that he shot an inmate at the Mauthausen concentration camp in 1943.



A Seoul demonstrator shouts a cease-fire to stone-throwing students as riot police retreat.

# SEOUL: Rioting Spreads as Chun Seeks Conciliation

(Continued from Page 1)  
staged, blocking traffic, and soon the police attacked.

Later, the action shifted to the area around Seoul's city hall and hotel district. The students' numbers quickly grew, reaching into the tens of thousands and putting the riot police squarely on the defensive.

Police attacked again and again, leaving passers-by squatting on the pavement immobilized by the tear gas. They used their standard non-lethal tactics, stressing the gas and crowd-spoiling devices like formation charges and boot stomping.

Many protesters were injured nonetheless. One of the skirmishes took place in the midst of rush-hour traffic, with grid-locked motorists getting first-hand views. In one place, police had to wait for a traffic light to turn green before they could charge across an intersection to attack students massed on the next block.

About 1,000 students, unable to reach the streets, massed in an underground shopping arcade.

"We have been fighting against military dictatorship since June 10," they chanted. "We will fight to the end."

One of the most dramatic engagements took place in the square in front of the Bank of Korea building. There, protesters closed in on a beleaguered unit of about 80 riot police.

Overpowered, some of the men were beaten badly. Others were thrown into a fountain pool. Protesters ripped away their helmets, gas masks, shields and guns that were piled up on the street.

Students climbed onto an elevated expressway that crosses the area and threw stones down at police. Buses got caught in stalled traffic. Their riders choked on gas that police were now firing up at the students on the expressway.

Bystanders taunted the police as they fought the students. In one place, a number of people leaped from windows to cheer on people at street level who were arguing with a knot of police, trying to get them to move out.

"This a police state," shouted one man. "The job of police should be to protect people, not strike against them."

The disturbances, reported to have mostly ended by 10 P.M.

**Brazil, Mongolia Plan Ties**  
MOSCOW — Brazil and Mongolia have agreed to establish diplomatic ties, the official Soviet news agency Tass said Thursday.

# U.S. Aviator Flies Legally Into Moscow

United Press International  
MOSCOW — Millard Harmon, an American pilot, landed his single-engine aircraft here Thursday, after a flight from Virginia to mark the 50th anniversary of the world's first nonstop transpolar flight between the Soviet Union and the United States.

A U.S. Embassy official said the aircraft landed shortly before 2 P.M. at Moscow's Sheremetyevo airport.

But unlike Mathias Rust, the West German teen-ager who made an unauthorized landing with his light aircraft near Red Square last month, Mr. Harmon, a 61-year-old retired educator, had official Soviet permission.

Mr. Harmon's flight, commemorating one by Valeri Chkalov, George Baidukov and Alexander Belyakov of the Soviet Union in 1937, went unmentioned in the Soviet press. Instead, it reported the issuing by the Soviet post office of a stamp marking the flight.

Mr. Harmon had hoped to set a record in his Beechcraft 36, named Ten Romeo, by completing the trip in 30 hours with only three short fuel stops. Strong winds over Greenland, however, forced the plane to make an unscheduled stop Wednesday.

In addition to a stop in Finland, the small plane touched down in Goose Bay, Newfoundland; Narsarsuaq, Greenland, and Reykjavik, Iceland, said Milton Brown, a spokesman for the National Aeronautics Association.

The three Soviet aviators flew from Moscow to Vancouver, Washington.

# MINES: U.S. Weighs Gulf Danger

(Continued from Page 1)  
Sea in an attempt to sabotage traffic through the Suez Canal. The United States, among a number of other Western nations, sent mine-sweepers to destroy what turned out to be makeshift mines with low explosive power that did no damage.

Meanwhile, sharp congressional criticism of the Reagan administration's plan to reflag 11 Kuwaiti tankers continued Wednesday.

The chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin, said the Central Intelligence Agency had told his panel that its analysis rated as quite high the likelihood of a "no-fingerprints" Iranian retaliation as a terrorist attack against Americans or increased attacks on shipping that did not fly the U.S. flag.

Mr. Aspin also suggested that Iran might try to use mines in the channel to Kuwait's harbor and not in the Strait of Hormuz, where the current is too swift.

Mr. Aspin said many U.S. intelligence experts did not share "the bland assessment" in Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger's report to Congress on Monday on military risks from Iran to the U.S. naval escort in the Gulf.

He said there are immense differences within the administration over assessment of the risks and that he plans to hold hearings, possibly starting Friday, to air the differing views of the CIA, Defense Intelligence Agency and State Department. However, a Pentagon spokesman disputed Mr. Aspin's charge that the administration is divided on the issue.

**New Fighting Reported**  
Iraq reported thousands of enemy casualties when it repulsed a three-pronged offensive in the south and Iran's news agency, monitored in London, said its forces and Kurdish allies captured several strategic heights deep inside northern Iraq, Reuters reported Thursday from Bahrain.

The reports of fresh battles came shortly after a senior Soviet official beamed back to Moscow after talks with both sides on ending the war.

A communiqué from the Baghdad High Command said Iraqi forces backed by tanks and artillery repulsed an Iranian offensive 230 miles (350 kilometers) southeast of Baghdad.

Baghdad denied any heights had fallen in the north and a senior Defense Ministry official said there had been no fighting in the area since Tuesday. He said Iraqi troops had at that time repelled an attack by Iranian Revolutionary Guards and Kurdish rebels.

The area, about 60 miles south of the Turkish border and the same distance north of Kirkuk, Iraq's major oil city, is inhabited largely by Kurds.

# BEIRUT: American Kidnapped

(Continued from Page 1)  
deb, a Palestinian, is being held in West Germany as a suspect in the hijacking of a Trans World Airlines jetliner in June 1985. The Athens-Rome flight was diverted to Beirut. Mr. Glass conducted interviews with the American passengers on the TWA plane while they were hostages.

[Cable News Network quoted security sources in Beirut as speculating on the motive for the kidnapping.

[While the TWA aircraft was on the ground in Beirut, a U.S. Navy diver, Robert Stethem, was killed by the hijackers, and his body dumped on the airport tarmac. During the 17-day ordeal, Mr. Glass also interviewed the plane's pilot, John Testrake, who spoke from the cockpit with a pistol at his head.]

The southern suburbs of Beirut, where Mr. Glass was kidnapped, is a stronghold for pro-Iranian Shiite extremists and is not covered by the security plan for the Moslem half of the capital. That plan is enforced by 7,000 Syrian soldiers who arrived in Beirut in February. Syrian military observers, however, are deployed alongside Lebanese regulars and policemen who control the southern coastal highway between Beirut and Sidon.

The Glass case is the first known kidnapping of a foreign national since the Syrians took up positions in Beirut to end factional fighting.

The last abduction in West Beirut occurred in January when 24 gunmen disguised as policemen captured three American professors and an Indian academician from the campus of the Beirut University College, which is connected with the American University of Beirut.

Fifteen other foreigners are also missing and believed kidnapped in Lebanon: six Frenchmen, two West Germans, two Britons, an Irishman, an Indian, a South Korean and two other unidentified foreigners.

Among the missing is Terry Waite, the Anglican Church envoy.

He vanished Jan. 20 in West Beirut after declaring that he was on his way to a secret meeting to seek the release of two American hostages.

No group has yet claimed responsibility for Mr. Glass' abduction. Most of the previous kidnappings were claimed by three clandestine factions, believed to have close connections to Iran. They are Islamic Jihad, Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine, and the Revolutionary Justice Organization.

There has been no confirmation yet of reports in the Beirut news media that some of the hostages were transferred to Iran and questioned by intelligence agents there.

On Thursday, the minister in charge of Iran's revolutionary guards, Mohsen Rafiq-Doust, dismissed as "pure lies" reports that Mr. Waite had been taken to Iran. Speaking during a visit to Damascus, Mr. Rafiq-Doust said, "Iran does not allow itself to get involved in the issue of the hostages."

Mr. Glass had served in Beirut for several years and later covered Lebanon and the Middle East from London for ABC News. He came to Beirut in June 1985 to cover the hijacking of the TWA airliner.

Mr. Glass was reported to have arrived a few days ago in Christian East Beirut by sea from Cyprus and to have later crossed the dividing line into West Beirut.

He was staying at the residence of a Moslem friend before he and Mr. Osserian traveled to Sidon. Adel Osserian, a former speaker of Parliament, is a prominent Shiite from southern Lebanon.

A source at the U.S. Embassy annex in East Beirut said by telephone that the embassy did not have any information about Mr. Glass beyond what the local radios had reported.

It is not known if Mr. Glass had acquired permission from the U.S. government to come to Lebanon. A ban on travel by Americans to Lebanon was imposed in January.

# TV: Programmers Seek a Successful Breakfast Recipe

(Continued from Page 1)  
Europe, Italians sleep the latest? While most people in Britain and France are up and about by 7 o'clock, Italians often are still asleep well past 7:30, the studies showed. Even at 8:15 A.M., 21 percent of Italy is still in bed.

And when it comes to breakfast, the British have a leisurely early morning meal of 25 to 30 minutes; but in France breakfast is a much more hasty affair — coffee and croissant or a piece of toast — so there's not much time for television.

There are a number of countries in which the success of morning television is highly unlikely, but some have sent delegates to the conference anyway.

The Iranian representative, for example, pointed out that mornings in his country are a private affair — a time for personal prayers. Television would have no place in the morning, he says.

John Paul II visited Austria in 1983 and is scheduled to travel there again in September 1988. Israel has no official relations with the Vatican. Mr. Gol, the Foreign Ministry spokesman, would not say how the Israeli condemnation would be conveyed to the Holy See.

A U.S. Jewish leader, Morris B. Ahram, said it was disturbing that the pontiff would meet Mr. Waldheim soon after visiting the former Majdanek concentration camp in Poland.

Vatican sources noted that the Pope had strongly condemned Nazi atrocities on his visits to West Germany and Poland.

In the Netherlands, Jewish leaders said they sent a telegram to the pope's nuncio to The Hague, Edward Cassidy, expressing dismay.

Jewish officials in Washington said the pope's decision could jeopardize the September meeting in Miami.

"These developments cast a dark cloud on Jewish-Vatican relations," they added, in a statement issued by the Synagogue Council of America.

The council is the umbrella organization of the major rabbinic and congregational arms of Orthodox, Conservative and Reform Jews, and its statement was understood.

**Bonn Arms Called Threat to Accord By Shevardnadze**  
BUDAPEST — The Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, said Thursday that Western insistence on excluding West Germany's short-range Pershing-1A missiles could be a major barrier to agreement on nuclear disarmament in Europe.

Mr. Shevardnadze also said at a news conference here that a failure by the United States to keep control of the missiles' warheads could be a violation of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

"This may represent one of the major obstacles to reaching agreement," he said.

West Germany insists it is allowed to keep the 72 Pershing-1A missiles and Paul H. Nitze, the arms adviser to President Ronald Reagan, ruled out on Wednesday including them in any accord on medium- and shorter-range nuclear arms.

The Pershing-1A missiles, which have a range of 460 miles (740 kilometers), are held by the West German Air Force. Their nuclear warheads are stored nearby by U.S. forces.

"They are trying," Mr. Shevardnadze said, to make the world public believe there can be some nuclear weapons that are owned by no one, verified by no one and for the deployment of which no one is responsible."

# ROGERS: NATO Commander Sees Political Motive in Arms Pact Drive

(Continued from Page 1)  
damaged public support for the doctrine of deterrence established by NATO. According to this doctrine, Soviet fears of nuclear weapons have kept Moscow from invading Western Europe, despite the Warsaw Pact's numerical superiority in conventional forces.

General Rogers, who is 65, will hand over the alliance command to General John R. Galvin at NATO headquarters in Mons on June 26. As commander of the 326,000 U.S. troops in Europe, the top American military man in Europe is also automatically the supreme allied commander in Europe.

The general has been outspoken in recent months about his opposition to the tentative agreement reached by Mr. Shultz and Mr. Gorbachev in Moscow in April. The agreement calls for the removal from Europe of all U.S. and Soviet nuclear missiles with ranges between 300 and 3,500 miles (between 486 kilometers and 5,688 kilometers).

But the two-hour interview contained his first comments on his concern about the Reagan administration's underlying motivation in seeking the agreement. As he heads into retirement in the Washington area, his sense of disillusionment could play an important role in what is expected to be a serious battle in the Senate over ratification of the treaty being drafted in Geneva.

General Rogers was most animated when discussing American handling of the "zero-zero" proposal that Mr. Reagan put forward in 1981. It called on the Soviet Union to withdraw its triple-warhead SS-20 nuclear missiles targeted on Western Europe in return for the United States abandoning plans to deploy 572 single-warhead Pershing-1B missiles and ground-launched Tomahawk cruise missiles in five Western European countries.

When Mr. Gorbachev surprised Washington this spring by agreeing to that proposal, Moscow had 441 SS-20s deployed, while the United States had a total of 316 Pershing-2 and Tomahawk missiles in Europe.

In his meeting with Mr. Shultz, Mr. Gorbachev also offered to eliminate about 130 shorter-range SS-22 and SS-23 systems in return for an agreement by NATO not to deploy new missiles with a range of more than 300 miles. Mr. Shultz told NATO foreign ministers on April 16 that the United States favored this "double zero" proposal but would like their views before making a final decision.

"The future of Western Europe is at stake," General Rogers said Wednesday. "I don't know why it is so necessary to make decisions in the aftermath of meetings in Moscow, to rush into this, other than the fact that certain administrations are going out of existence by certain time frames. Is it more important to have these things accomplished on certain peoples' watch, or is it more important in the long term to insure what we are doing is right to the future of Western Europe?"

"I happen to believe that the latter is more important," General Rogers continued, "but then I am only a dumb infantryman trying to make a living as a commander in Europe and with only 10 days to go."

All of the risk of accepting the "double zero" proposal "falls on the back of the West Europeans," General Rogers said. "There has been great pressure by the United States on the West Europeans."

He added, "The United States may not be even aware of the kind of pressure that is felt by Western Europe" when the appeal for a common NATO position is prefaced by a statement that Washington agrees with Moscow.

The NATO foreign ministers endorsed the "double zero" proposal on Friday and General Rogers said he is now convinced that a treaty will be reached in Geneva. But he said that whether an acceptable verification system can be drafted and Senate confirmation achieved were still open questions.

# 'Somebody ought to stand up out there and say to NATO, 'Time out, dammit!'

— Bernard W. Rogers, NATO commander

General Rogers noted that he had opposed the "zero-zero" proposal in 1981. He argued then that the deployment of Pershing-2 and Tomahawk missiles was needed not only to counter the Soviet deployment of the SS-20 but also to "fill a gap in our spectrum of deterrence, irrespective of the SS-20."

"The SS-20 coming along in the same time frame just made it more urgent that we reach that decision," he said.

The NATO commander suggested that the alliance members' lack of candor then with their own electorates had created the painful political dilemma that can only be resolved now by going ahead with a militarily damaging withdrawal of the Pershing-2. The missile, he noted, can hit any target within its range in 13 minutes and has the highest chance of any U.S. missile of penetrating Soviet defenses.

"The decision on deployment was sold on the basis of the negotiating track," to counter the SS-20, General Rogers said. "Now, political authorities have to retain their credibility. How could they go back to their nations and say, 'Yeah, you know we were wrong, we misled you all these years.'"

The general was particularly scathing about what he called the "pre-emptive concoders" in high U.S. government posts who do not push maximum American positions in negotiations with the Soviets because they think "the Russians won't accept this." He cited an idea of his, opposed by

# Somebody ought to stand up out there and say to NATO, 'Time out, dammit!'

— Bernard W. Rogers, NATO commander

General Rogers said he is confident that Washington will not back down on its pledge to keep the Pershing-1As out of the agreement. But he insisted that "the alliance has to say 'Enough is enough' and recognize the fact that nuclear weapons are necessary into the foreseeable future."

On other points, General Rogers emphasized his view that NATO must take urgent steps to make up for the loss of the medium-range rockets it is negotiating away by pushing ahead with a new tactical, short-range missile to replace the Lance in Europe. He also favors improving the ability of European-based aircraft that can carry nuclear bombs to penetrate Soviet air defenses.

The general also described equipment but steady progress in which France has improved its military coordination with NATO over the past eight years despite its continuing refusal to be part of the alliance's integrated military command. The general said he now feels confident that, although France continues to insist on making its own decisions if war breaks out, "When the political decision is made, all these other things will fall into place."

General Rogers said he expected Mr. Gorbachev to continue to offer and manipulate "efforts to remove nuclear weapons from Europe by offering to eliminate Soviet tactical aircraft capable of carrying nuclear weapons in exchange for the elimination of such weapons by NATO. Rough estimates put the Soviet total of such planes at 1,700, as against 400 for the West."

"When he does," said General Rogers, "the euphoria over the initial reduction of nuclear weapons will cause lots of people to say, 'Let's get rid. The president has said nuclear weapons are immoral and we should not have them.' We will then be extremely difficult governments in Western Europe say no to that kind of offer."

**WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT**

**SERIOUS MONEY IS SERIOUSLY FUNNY**

FROM JULY 1 LIMITED SEATING ONLY

WYNHAM'S THEATRE

TEL: 836 3025 GROUPS: 836 3962

CC: 079 6555/6444 OPEN ALL THEATRES

**GALERIES BEYELER**  
Bäumleingasse 9, Basel

**FRANCIS BACON**  
Retrospective

with loans from private collections and museums as The Tate Gallery, London, The Museum of Modern Art, New York, The Hirshhorn Museum, Washington and others.

Sat./Sun. 20/21 June - Open from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.  
at the ART 18/87 until 22 June:

**Landscapes and horizons**  
from Monet to Rothko

Daily from 11 a.m. - 8 p.m.

TRAVEL  
OFFICE

سكنا من لاصلي

# TRAVEL

- Karen Blixen's House
- Wilder Shores of Greece
- Whither Aer Lingus?

International Herald Tribune

## TRAVELER'S CHOICE

### Staying in Old Istanbul

Tourism is once again big business in Turkey, and Istanbul is furiously building high-rise hotels to meet the demand. But visitors who don't want the sameness of modern hotels still have two lovely alternatives. One is the Pera Palas Oteli, built in 1892 to provide luxury accommodations for passengers on the Orient Express. The hotel is an architectural gem of the 19th century, imported from France right down to the details. Its great strength, possibly its great weakness, is that it has changed only marginally over the years. Most of the rooms are in their original state, and some visitors might find this a mixed blessing. For example, the telephones are of 1920s vintage; there is no dial and calls must be placed through the hotel operator. Despite its dowager status, the Pera Palas has very up-to-date rates: \$85 for a single, \$107 for a double, including breakfast. For those seeking 19th-century style with modern comfort, an alternative is the Yesil Ev, formerly the Konak, which is near the Blue Mosque and the Hagia Sophia. Yesil Ev, which means "Green House," is one of the pioneering projects of the Turkish Touring & Automobile Association, which is renovating historic buildings. With just 20 rooms, the hotel is comfortably small, with parquet floors, brass beds, handmade carpets and modern telephones. Prices are reasonable by modern standards, at \$73 for a single, \$97 for a double. Both the Pera Palas and the Yesil Ev report that they are fully booked for June, July, August and September, but trying for a last-minute vacancy is worth the effort. Pera Palas Oteli, Masrutiyet Caddesi 98-100, Tepebaşı-Istanbul, Turkey; Yesil Ev, Sultanahmet Square, Istanbul, Turkey.

### Floating Through Paris

The Seine is not Paris's only waterway. It also has three canals — the Ourcq, the Saint-Denis and the Saint-Martin. Visitors can get a different view of the city in half-day excursions that begin on the Seine, near the new Musée d'Orsay, and go into the Canal Saint-Martin, through several locks, ending at the futuristic Cité des Sciences at la Villette, the former site of Paris's slaughterhouses. The boats go through the center of Paris, near the Louvre and the Ile Saint-Louis, before reaching the narrow canal and gliding underneath the Bastille in a two-kilometer tunnel. The cruises, which cost 90 francs, run every day until Nov. 10. Quinzour, 19 Rue d'Athènes, Paris 9. Reservations: 48-74-75-30.

### A Smorgasbord of Jazz

New York's 10-day JVC Jazz Festival, which opens today, is a smorgasbord for musical dining with selections in mainstream, bebop, Latin jazz, avant garde, rhythm and blues, pop jazz, fusion and rock. Highlights will include a premiere work by the Modern Jazz Quartet; a Dizzy Gillespie big band bash containing the yearlong celebration of the trumpeter's 70th birthday; saxophonist Ornette Coleman playing in two distinct formats, and on June 24, Ella Fitzgerald's first major concert since her hospitalization last August for a heart ailment. There are many other surprises, and some tough choices, as always happens when this jazz feast simultaneously offers up to four courses in different halls. Sam Ra will play in one of a series of late afternoon solo piano concerts at Carnegie's Weill Recital Hall. Others will feature Marian McPartland, Joanne Brackeen, Dick Hyman, Dave McKenna, Cedar Walton, Monty Alexander and Roger Kellaway. Jazz greats scheduled for evening concerts include Miles Davis, Sarah Vaughan, Oscar Peterson, Chick Corea, Stan Getz, McCoy Tyner, Joe Williams singing with the Count Basie Orchestra, Ray Charles, and Mel Tormé. The festival grew out of the old Newport Jazz Festival, which began in 1954.

### The Hague Catches Up

The Hague wants everybody to know that, while Amsterdam has been named the Cultural Capital of Europe this year, it is not to be overlooked. After the recent reopening of its Mauritshuis museum, The Hague is hosting the North Sea Jazz Festival July 10 to 12, with 120 groups from Dizzy Gillespie to Sarah Vaughan. On Sept. 9, the new music theater is opening, with a 1,000-seat ballet theater and a 2,000-seat concert hall. A brochure, "The Hague, Cultural Highlights," is available from Board of Tourism offices. Meanwhile, the Board of Tourism has widened the use of its Holland Leisure Card, which offers savings for tourists. Two hotel chains, Golden Tulip and Crest Hotels International, are offering discounts from 10 to 30 percent to holders of the card. The card can be purchased from Board of Tourism offices.

### A Rainbow at Eiffel Tower

Regardless of the weather, there will be a 300-meter-long (nearly 1,000 feet) rainbow in Paris this weekend. If the wires hold and the fabric doesn't tear, that is. The creation of the Japanese artist Ay-O, the *arc-en-ciel* is a polyester strip 5 meters wide, printed in 24 shades and weighing about 150 kilograms (330 pounds). It will be unfurled at 11:30 A.M. today and fly from the top of the Eiffel Tower through Sunday but will be tethered to ground west of Gustav Eiffel's famous ferrous folly. The installation is being built by the Charpentiers de Paris, the folks who wrapped the Pont Neuf for Christo in September 1985. The Eiffel banner is the 18th in Ay-O's series of "rainbow happenings" since he colorized a Fluxus concert in Carnegie Hall in New York in 1964. Ay-O calls it an homage to the Douanier Rousseau, the 19th-century French naive painter who frequently incorporated the tower into his paintings. The Eiffel rainbow is part of an anniversary celebration of the 1937 fair that includes fireworks, a water spectacle designed by the American Frank Herscher and a concert by the French singer Charles Trenet, who sang at the original fair. All this during a weekend when the French will be attending a series of open-air "Paris-Villages" balls scattered around town to warm up for the July 14 Bastille Day celebrations.

### Be Nice to Foreigners



Now what does this mean? France has declared this the Année de l'Accueil, or Year of the Welcome. Yes, this year the tourism authorities are asking each and every French citizen to be welcoming and friendly to tourists. With posters and stickers, sporting a blue hexagon tipping a green hat and smiling, the government is telling people

that "Welcoming is everybody's business" and that "Welcome to France" is as easy as saying "Bonjour." In more practical terms, France will be printing a guide for tourists, called "Bienvenue en France," available in French, English, German and Italian, and a guide to the quality of water at various seaside spots. So what's next year's theme?



## Outback Images



Most Australians have never seen the Outback. Above, sunrise at Ayers Rock; at left, an "Outback innocent" enjoys a beer in a bar near Townsville, Queensland; and, right, an Aborigine in Alice Springs.



by Linda Christmas

AUSTRALIA has an image problem. Those who do not know the country persist in seeing it as a vast ranch crawling with sheep and cattle and peopled with sturdy outdoor types going to early morning dips in the billabong and evening barbecues where they sink the Amber Nectar (Paul Hogan's ome for Foster's lager) as the sun retreats for its nightly rest.

Such visions have been fueled by films, culminating in "Crocodile Dundee," which crowned Paul Hogan as the world's favorite Aussie simply because, in the film, he lived up to most people's idea of the average bloke from Down Under, an innocent from the Outback.

The Outback Innocent does exist, but he is about as rare as the garbage collector who inherits a stately home. Nonetheless the stereotype seems to suit both parties. The Old World and the nearly new world of North America are content to think of Australians as men of steel, robust rather than genteel, crude rather than refined. And the Australian hardly wishes to be portrayed as the lovable oaf particularly when he is seen shinning up a New York lamp post and conquering the Old World and its mooneyed beauties with a wink and a "G'day, mate."

The reality is that most Australians have never seen the Outback, let alone a billabong. The population of 15 million has chosen suburban living and settled the edges of this vast island, some 80 percent living within 50 miles of the sea; a ribbon within a huge island shaped like a ragged square. Australians may talk about the Outback, the much-romanticized, challenging, unconquerable Outback, but they don't want to live there. And for the most part they are not much interested in making a visit, although this situation has improved marginally since Paul Hogan made a series of television commercials urging his countrymen to take a look at their own country instead of hopping on the plane to Bali. Hogan's chiding plus early retirement has seen a trickle of camper-vans trundling around the edge and timidly attempting a few days in the desert.

Australians are a little afraid of the Outback. Their minds are conditioned from schooldays with tales of tragedy surrounding the early explorers who, while searching for an inland sea, a river system or a route from south to north, met with death from an Aborigine's spear, or scurvy, or lack of water, or who simply vanished. And if they did return, they brought with them blindness and blackened skins. Not the best of images to feed to impressionable minds, especially when accompanied by the thought that the desert and the Outback did not always bring out the best in man.

Anyone bearing the story of William John Wells and Robert O'Hara Burke and their struggles to make the first south-north crossing, or reading Alan Moorehead's account of that journey in "Cooper's Creek," will be struck not so much with visions of courage and nobility as by the competitive spirit with other expeditions and the rows and rivalry within their own team. The Outback thus

becomes a sinister and destructive place, where even the fight for survival does not make men pull together. Such harsh conditions hardly touch today's traveler, yet people still fear they might have a breakdown and not see another vehicle for days.

The foreigner, without this background, has fewer problems. When I arrived in Australia to spend nine months researching a book, I could hardly wait to experience the emptiness and isolation of the Outback. I had to wait though. I had decided to make a systematic journey around Australia in a clockwise direction from Sydney to Sydney, and therefore that city, Canberra and Melbourne, as well as Tasmania, had to be visited first. The wait was bearable by a stroke of luck on which writers thrive.

During my first weeks in Sydney I watched a considerable amount of television — it is as good a way as any to absorb a new country. Night after night I saw an intriguing commercial for Ampol, the Australian oil company, in which Jack Parnell flew around the Outback in a Cessna selling gasoline. But he also became involved in his customers' lives and problems; indeed he was offering an old-fashioned thing called service. One morning, on impulse, I phoned the company and asked if I might accompany him. They said yes, and thus several months later began some of the most exciting weeks of my loog visit.

Jack Parnell arranged to meet me in his plane just south of Alice Springs, and arranged for me to be driven up the Stuart Highway from Adelaide to our rendezvous in a road train, a huge articulated truck, delivering gasoline to several road houses, stopping overnight at Coober Pedy, famous for its opal mines and for the fact that before the advent of air conditioning the heat drove men to live underground, and Marla Bore, famous for nothing at the moment but with ambitions to become a thriving Outback township.

On the way I met characters, not Hogan look-alikes, nor innocent, but certainly unformed. There was Chris at the Willoughby roadhouse, a wild young man keen to show me the bullet holes in his ceiling and recall the night he drank rum with a friend until he felt the urge to shoot at the ceiling where he had placed a sticker bearing the picture of a small plane.

The journey took several days and at first like the driver, was humused by my wish to travel in the cab of a road train staring at "mobs of nothing." It was a stony, colorless, treeless landscape with a few saltbushes, stunted and twisted. I loved every mile of it. The land looked old, weary and dejected; I found it awe-inspiring, particularly in the early morning before the sun has the power to offend with its heat, and in the evening when white with exhaustion it sinks, ringing the land with a hand of brilliant red.

At Marla Bore I met Jack, and for the next week we flew thousands of miles around the central desert arranging business with Aboriginal communities. This was a double bonus: Not only did I see areas beyond the reach of most travelers, but I could also glimpse Aboriginal life. This is not easy.

Continued on page 8

There are 5 treasured Kabuki players in Japan. And only 3 Leading Hotels.



Here's where to find them.

Around the world, 210 hotels provide the service, decor, cuisine and attention to detail which qualify them as 'Leading Hotels of the World.' Send for our worldwide directory: For reservations, telephone: U.S.A. (800) 223-6800 toll free. From N.Y. State and Alaska (212) 838-3110 collect. Telex 420444. From Great Britain and Northern Ireland 0800-181-123 toll free. From outside Great Britain—London (01) 583-4211. Telex (851) 294370. Or see your travel consultant.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ Country \_\_\_\_\_ Postal Code \_\_\_\_\_  
Write to: The Leading Hotels of the World, 24 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10017-2842

The Leading Hotels of the World®

TRAVEL

THE FREQUENT TRAVELER

Aer Lingus: An Airline in Search of a Hub

by Roger Collis

I THINK it was Camus who said that all freedom is a threat to someone. At any rate, it's one of those now you see it, now you don't maxims that politicians and Eurocrats pushing for deregulation of air transport in the European Community, might well take to heart. The EC Commission's drive for more competition and lower fares through the dismantling of airline cartels for price fixing and route sharing is of course a Good Thing. Events are moving fast in Brussels. We now see the prospect of deregulation in Europe, at least by 1992, when the EC is supposed to become one market without frontiers. Hurray!

Says Cathal Mullan, assistant chief executive, commercial, of Aer Lingus in Dublin. "We have two major problems with deregulation. First is that we ought to have route access within Europe through fifth freedom rights. This is being resisted tooth and nail by the carriers in the center, who because they control the major hubs, have all the rights they want. BA, Air France and Lufthansa. But the peripheral carriers, ourselves, TAP and SAS to some extent, are at a disadvantage. In the same way as anyone who doesn't control a major hub in the U.S. "The second thing is the attitude of the Commission. We're against pooling and capacity sharing, but what they are saying is that any agreement between airlines is inherently wrong. But for us to serve any off-line point other than the ones we have route access to, we have to have agreements. Cooperative agreements can be pro-competitive, provided you're not creating a monopoly in the market."

British carrier, such as British Midland or Danair. The concept would be that we'd keep our key routes from Dublin to four or five cities and double up our thin routes with a partner. For instance, Danair out of London has two or three services a week to quite a few European points. If we were to go in behind them, they might be able to build up their frequency to a decent level and at the same time could feed in quite a bit of traffic. "And third would be to move into the Spanish charter business because that's a huge market. We agreed a deal in principle to buy up to 50 percent of the Spanish charter company, Hispania, with the idea of flying out of Spain to all Europe. The deal has run into problems because of shareholders' issues. But we are also looking at scheduled carriers in Europe. "Of course, we could become just a feeder airline serving the London hub with a damned efficient 20 flights a day but there'd be a very definite economic penalty for Ireland so we don't want to go for that option unless we absolutely have to."



Rungstedlund (left), and Karen Blixen in 1957.



House of Blixen, and Streep

by David Leitch

RUNGSTED, Denmark — Before she died in 1962 Baroness Karen Blixen, then better known as the author Isak Dinesen, had made arrangements to be buried in secular ground on her small estate, Rungstedlund, north of Copenhagen. In the years that followed, a trickle of literary pilgrims made their way to this mildly inaccessible place, even though the Blixen residence, a substantial timbered building, remained closed to the public. Nowadays the trickle has become a stream. This became apparent when I asked for directions at the local inn, the Rungsted Kro, a few hundred meters north along the coast road, which leads to the Hamlet castle of Elsinore. The waitress looked up from her trays of open sandwiches and pickled fish. "Ah," she said. "You want to see the Meryl Streep house."

map. Everyone in the inn had seen it and held critical views of Streep's Danish accent (not, apparently, at all similar to the baroness's husky and eccentric tones). They were eager to point the way over the fields and advise that the housekeeper, Mrs. Carlsen, had been known to speak to visitors. But not very often. Up a narrow road, there is a small parking place, indicated by a fence, and signs announcing that the estate of 40 or so acres is now a bird sanctuary. There are also warnings about not picking flowers or being accompanied by unleashed dogs. Across some fences and past more signs saying "private," a white-haired woman was at work with great energy at a kitchen garden beside a small orchard. She was not about to be disturbed by any decorous English "excuse me's" across well-kept lawns, and I set out to find the unhappy author's last resting place. The grave is not posted, so, as if trying to pass some test, you weave between the overgrown woods where once the baroness exercised Pasop, her German shepherd, and searched for four-leaf clovers, which she was supposed to have a supernatural gift for discerning.

cess when it appeared in the United States and England in 1934. The Danish edition, a year later, was received more equivocally. For example, a local critic, Fredrick Schyberg, called it "a brilliant piece of patchwork by a talented but wildly affected authoress." This might not seem the most hostile comment ever made, but 13 years later when she met the Danish poet Thorvald Bjornvig, he recalled in his book "The Pact" that she was still carrying a copy of the infamous review and using it as an example of her fellow-countrymen's hostility and philistinism. There is no doubt that her high gothic style and affections were alien to the Danish taste for simplicity, and she found the Kikuyu and Masai easier going than the run of her fellow countrymen. And then there was the matter of her masks and multiple identities. Now that she has become Meryl Streep for most people, the situation is yet more confused. But the works (quite apart from the film) and Rungstedlund remain. And it is probable that the trust that administers her estate has received a massive increase in revenue since the film's success. Her already celebrated affair with the English aristocrat and hunter Denys Finch Hatton, probably better known as Robert Redford, has acquired worldwide renown. They may yet decide to open the house, where she lived for the last 30 years of her life, after the return from Africa, and wrote her best work. She became mistress of Rungstedlund in 1939, on the death of her mother, Ingeborg Dinesen, and though this was the house in which she was born all accounts suggest that she never lost her nostalgia for Africa. The continent had not been kind to her, far harsher in fact than any Danish critic, for as is well-known it was in Kenya that she contracted syphilis from her husband, watched their coffee farm go bankrupt, and saw her love for Finch Hatton end in disaster, apparently some time before he was killed in a plane crash. The men in her life were not good to her. Her father, Captain Wilhelm Dinesen, committed suicide in a Copenhagen boarding house when she was 14, after an unsuccessful though varied career. Rungstedlund, however, had been one of his more astute acts. Because of advance knowledge about the location of the coastal railway line (along what is now called the Danish Riviera) he had purchased the property very cheaply in the 1870s. Karen Blixen lived in the east wing in the summer; in winter she shifted into the west of the house, away from the wind that made "Ewald's Room" unbearable. Her writing room, where she worked on a small Corona typewriter, now looks across to a yacht marina, a symbol of Danish bourgeois prosperity that would probably not have warmed her heart. But it is still a beautiful place and you can easily see the courtyard where, so the biographers say, she paused every night before going to bed so she could look south toward Africa. Perhaps the Danish Academy, which holds its meetings in the historic house, will think of letting the public in, too.

Advertisement for St. James Court Hotel. Text includes: 'COMPLIMENTARY ACCOMMODATION ISN'T QUITE WHAT ONE WOULD EXPECT FROM LONDON'S MOST ELEGANT HOTEL. Superb location and unrivalled cuisine yes, impeccable service and sumptuous accommodation most definitely, but 3 nights for the price of 2? Can this really be the same hotel? Allow us to explain. St. James Court Hotel was built in the latter years of Queen Victoria's reign, just a stately stroll from Buckingham Palace itself. And yet, it is only recently that St. James Court could rightly be called one of Europe's most luxurious and tranquil hotels. The world's longest terracotta frieze and the courtyard fountain are just part of a mammoth 2-year restoration, employing the skills of over 900 people. The interior too, is worthy of our highly esteemed neighbours, with 400 beautifully appointed rooms and 100 luxury apartments. We can even make business a pleasure, with our self-contained business centre, meeting rooms, conference suites and banqueting facilities. Not to mention our award winning French Provencal and Chinese Szechuan restaurants. However, no words can truly capture the magnificence and splendour of St. James Court; they are something that can only be experienced at first hand. Hence our introductory offer. Provided you book before 31st August 1987, you can stay for 3 nights at St. James Court with the third night on us. For six nights, you'll only be charged for four, and so on right up to to the 31st of March 1988. You could be here. Contact your travel agent for further details and discover for yourself, exactly why St. James Court is the best place to stay. (Next to Buckingham Palace). ST. JAMES COURT HOTEL & APARTMENTS, BUCKINGHAM GATE, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, SW1E 6AF TEL: 01-834 0655. TLX: 928075 IAJJAM G. US SALES OFFICE, 230 PARK AVENUE, SUITE 406, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10169. TOLL FREE PHONE: 1-800-458-3825 01-800-1 LUV TAJ. TEL: 229993 FAX JMY. TAJ INTERNATIONAL HOTELS

On the way you pass a number of benches marked with people's names in what looks like amateurish blue paintwork—"Madame Carlsen's Bench," the first said. Besides each one there is a garbage can and plastic container. Somehow I went too far and ended up in a meadow so thick with dandelions they might have been a successful crop. On the far side there seemed to be some joggers. From there I was misdirected by a man exercising a pair of matched Pomeranians, impeccably leashed, and then redirected by an American couple. "There's not a lot to see," they said, "except for an atmosphere." And this there is. Under a beech tree you find a large rectangular slab and around that an area of tiles fenced off with garden twine on sticks. To one side on a hillock there is another stone slab, vertical this time, inscribed with the name of Jonathon Ewald, Denmark's leading lyric poet of the 18th century, and a character in the Dinesen story, "Converse at Night in Copenhagen." Beside it there is yet another blue bench decorated with graffiti of hearts and initials, not, one guessed, of literary significance. It turns out that Karen Blixen placed the stone there as a tribute to the poet, who had resided briefly at Rungsted. In those days it had been an inn, or Kro, like its modern neighbor with the fine lunch selection. Her grave is marked "Karen Blixen," without dates or further comment. In death she finally accepted a lack of complication alien to her lifetime mannerisms. For this most pseudonymous of writers, who at different times published under the names Isak Dinesen, Peter Lawless, Osocola, Noziref's Cook, Tania Blixen and Pierre Andrejel, always insisted on being called "The Baroness" in conversation as well as correspondence. She acquired the title by her marriage to the Swedish aristocrat Bror Blixen-Finecke, and the fuss made about it thereafter is one explanation of her uneasy reputation at home—while abroad she was feted from the start. Her first publication, "Seven Gothic Tales," had a huge Book of the Month suc-

Outback

Continued from page 7. No one is allowed onto a settlement without permission, which is difficult to get. Not surprisingly, Aborigines are fed up with questions from social workers, government officials, anthropologists and the like and they can do without another journalist. But with Jack I was acceptable. I could learn something of the problems of poor diet, poor health, poor housing, poor education. Poor everything. It would have been dispiriting had I not been aware of the efforts to improve the situation, not least by Jack. I learned, above all, to appreciate the space and the emptiness that is the essence of the Outback. But one thing remained unsolved. Although I had traveled to distant parts, I had not felt remote or cut off. The mere fact that I had reached a place meant that it was accessible—and, anyway, how can one feel cut off with a plane outside the front door ready to return to the city at a moment's notice? It was several months later that I finally found what I had been seeking. I was on a cattle station in the Northern Territory. There was no plane and the nearest settlement was an hour away by boat. The news crackled over the radio at 6 A.M. and was gone. What did it matter: the rest of the world had lost all significance. This is the Australia that the traveler should not miss. It is becoming easier to have an adventurous itinerary. It may not be possible to travel the Stuart Highway by road train, but it is perfectly possible by long-distance bus, stopping at the same roadhouses. It is also possible to take a desert safari. These are usually graded into three levels: easy-going, on good tracks (in four-wheel-drive vehicles); some rugged traveling; and plenty of rugged traveling. My suggested itinerary for first-timers is to head straight for the Barrier Reef Islands off the coast of Queensland. The islands are a perfect place to recover from a long flight and to adjust to the climate. Qantas flies direct to Cairns and Townsville. From Townsville several islands are within easy reach by light plane. Hinchinbrook and Orpheus islands span the price range from simple and comfortable to deluxe. From Cairns there is Lizard Island. It is exclusive and expensive (around \$160 a day), but includes all meals and access to all water sports. I spent the days on Lizard learning to snorkel and scuba dive under the guidance of an instructor who managed to quell my fear of deep water and enable me to see the reef the way it ought to be seen—close enough to touch. After such a relaxing start I would head for Alice Springs by road, to get a feel for the distances and emptiness. This takes about three days, stopping overnight in motels in Mount Isa, an isolated mining town, and Tennant Creek, where the east-west road meets the north-south route from Darwin. Alice Springs is thriving, modern and growing, with a wide range of hotels and enough places of interest to fill two or three days. It is worth noting that Ayers Rock is not on Alice's doorstep—it is 200 miles away. You can fly. An overnight stop is necessary in order to see the Rock either at sunrise or sunset, or both. From Alice there is a choice; for the truly adventurous I would suggest a six-night trek to Perth. Those who feel they have seen enough of the desert can hop on the Ghan Railway at Alice and head for Adelaide, perhaps timing their arrival to coincide with the biennial Festival of the Arts (March 1988). Time permitting, then head for Sydney (again by train), which next year will be the focal point of the celebrations to commemorate the 200th anniversary of European settlement. Linda Christmas is the author of "The Ribbon and the Ragged Square—An Australian Journey," first published in 1986 by Viking and to be released in paperback by Penguin later this month.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'The Ti of Nor' and 'Where'.



TRAVEL

# The Timelessness Of Northern Greece

by Suzanne Lowry

**C**HALKIDIKI is the strangely-shaped peninsula that reaches out of the northern Greek province of Macedonia into the Aegean like an ancient, upturned hand. So striking is the hand-like topography that the three prongs that form the southern part of Chalkidiki are popularly known as "fingers."

For this straggling outcrop of the kingdom of Alexander the Great, a combination of geography and history over the centuries before and since has insured a remoteness less easily penetrable to the ordinary traveler than elsewhere on the Greek mainland. From earliest times Chalkidiki has suffered invasion, occupation and depredation, with the attendant destruction of settlements, people and communications.

The place has been ruled and misruled in turn by the Romans, Huns, Turks, Venetians, Turks again and, briefly, the Germans. The Turkish were by far the longest recent overlords, finally evicted in 1912. So, while the region is littered with the assorted remnants of all these cultures ancient and modern, the currently occupied villages and towns date mostly from the 20th century.

As in other parts of the world that have suffered such perennial upheaval, time here has a kind of irrelevance: what changes will change again, maybe tomorrow, maybe not. It is perhaps only now, with the latest invasion by tourists, that the difference between a decade and a millennium is clearly measured, and a sense of haphazard urgency has set in.

It is said that the very first inhabitants of Greece lived in Chalkidiki, in and around the caves of Petralona, 60 kilometers south of Thessaloniki, the capital of northern Greece. Traces of controlled fire dating back 700,000 years have been found and, even more dramatic, the skull of a woman a quarter of a million years old. It was embedded in one of the stalagmites that give the caves their spectacular, golden aspect.

This is a good first calling point (but check opening times locally) for the traveler, giving a sense of the region's great age, before proceeding south to the beaches and more modern pleasures of the "fingers."

The most westerly of the three is called Cassandra, and is the most developed for tourism: on the east is Athos, a world unto itself governed by a declining population of Orthodox monks who permit only male travelers (human and animal) to enter their medieval fastness. Approach is only by sea; there are no roads, a single telephone and very many other restrictions on 20th-century comfort.

In between, the peninsula of Sithonia, named after Sithon the son of Poseidon, is a rocky promontory, its jagged coast inflated with marvelous sandy beaches and traditional fishing villages. "Development" has been, and continues to seem, pretty stop-start, as if the governing powers, the residents and the developers alike realized that tourism was a mixed blessing.

Fifteen years ago, I was told with a mixture of pride and possessiveness by someone who had known



Cybele holding a cymbal (fourth century) from the antique treasures at archaeological museum in Thessaloniki.

the place then as an intrepid cyclist, that there were no surfaced roads into Sithonia. It was a wild place, with boar and snakes and inaccessible villages, the latter surviving off small industries—fishing, olive oil, honey, weaving.

Not a lot has changed, except the addition of an excellent highway—one of the best in all of Greece, it is said—which loops its way around the peninsula, and facilitates the newest and most lucrative of industries, tourism.

There is one massive and unique resort development at Porto Carras, on the west side of Sithonia. That was the dream project of the shipping tycoon John Carras, and has an impressive range of facilities and accommodations, including an open-air cinema and a large marina.

There are three hotels there: two massive concrete edifices that, from a distance, look like giant liners riding at anchor beyond the green turf of a golf course, and the smaller, prettier Village Inn. Some of the best wine in Greece is produced at the Porto Carras winery, which is open to visitors at certain times.

**T**HE rest is piecemeal. Along the main road and a short distance down unmade tracks are small guest houses and apartment buildings of varying comfort, and private summer houses that may or may not be finished. There are myriad houses along the highway that have been unfinished for the five years that I have been visiting Sithonia, and that never seem to get past a certain point. No roof, no windows. Did the money run out? We even spotted one edifice that had collapsed in mid-construction, no one apparently bothering to pick up the pieces.

Camping is possible all along the coast; some beaches have prohibitory signs, but this does not seem to deter anyone. Having driven so far, people get bold enough even to drive down one of the narrow humpy lanes that lead to flat land and water.



Neos Marmaras is a large fishing village that has grown into a major tourist center. Above, the bay with, left and right, inhabitants old and new.



My base camp was at the house of friends at the lovely Kalgria beach, a few kilometers north of the fishing town of Neos Marmaras. A stretch of sand virtually unoccupied during the week and invaded by shrieking, splashing gerrymaking Thessalonians during the weekend. They are, as ever in Greece, the friendliest and kindest of people. One frosty Anglo-Saxon asked irritably why the Greeks always seemed to come and park their goods within feet of her umbrella when the rest of the beach was clear. "Ah, you see, they hate to be alone," said a long-term resident.

That beach has only a few summer houses, and one taverna. Pepe's, plus a small block of apartments that Pepe, who once ran a restaurant in Munich, has bought and plans to extend and renovate. Maybe this year, maybe next. Meanwhile the souvlaki grills and the retsina keeps flowing, and after dinner on a good night the dancing starts; if we had not the energy to join in, the rhythmic ooise was still well audible at the other end of the beach.

Different dancing happens at the oddly placed and even more oddly named discos in the region. The Alamo, which has a commanding site above the road between the towns of Neos Marmaras and Ni-

ki, is like a set for an old B Western of the sort Ronald Reagan used to make. More on a Saturday night the open-air ramparts of the place are humming, and the noise of Duran Duran and Madonna booms incongruously into the warm, empty Greek night.

**N**EOS Marmaras is a large fishing village that has grown into a major tourist center, partly because of its proximity to Porto Carras. Every year there are more cocktail bars and ice-cream parlors, and more shops selling T-shirts and cheap dresses, lace, woven and leather goods. But there are still many excellent traditional tavernas, some right by the water, and one even with a table perched on a platform over it. A favorite is Panos, which in spite of being in one of the two main village squares can still offer a partial view of the sea and sky. On a clear evening you can even see the distant cone of Mount Olympus lit red by the sunset.

The bearded and bearded patron (Panos himself) is omnipresent, offering you perhaps a great fish for inspection, or pouring a complimentary Metaxas after the meal. Neos Marmaras is a good place to eat, shop for supplies and see how the determined shreds of the old live in out beside the new. There

is a taxi service of sorts, a bus station and a tourist information office, to point you toward other delights of the region. All kinds of boat trips are available from both Marmaras and Porto Carras: You can steam to Athos and watch the monks and hikers embark at Oranopolis. You can take, as we did, a boat that skirts the shore of that forbidden peninsula, and drop anchor under the haze-shrouded Mount Athos while the women cover their heads and the holy men come aboard to conduct a service and sell their rather sad and tawdry souvenirs.

If you have a car, you can continue south from the Marmaras area and make a full tour of Sithonia. To Porto Koufo, one of the best natural harbors in Europe, they say—it is certainly one of the most beautiful and unspoiled.

All around is the sweep of the landscape, beginning with a golden brush coat, interspersed with dark green cypresses, contrasting later with the lush areas planted (in some places deliberately by the redoubtable Carras) with a range of trees that would delight any forester. At other points, it is looming and craggy, olive trees and scrub clinging on for dear life as they lean toward the sea.

In the hills behind there are tiny hamlets, many still totally Turkish

in character; there are even some deserted villages, such as Panorama, about five kilometers off the main road above Neos Marmaras. Drive to it at painful speed up a track of jagged stones, and find yourself in what might be an abandoned film set. As the newer seaside villages were established by refugees from Asia Minor flooding into the area in the early 1920s, the Panorama villagers decamped to join the settlers of Marmaras. The atmosphere is eerie, but the setting is spectacular.

An inspiring end to any visit to Chalkidiki should be at the archaeological museum in Thessaloniki. Macedonia's greatest glory came in the fifth and fourth centuries B.C. under Philip II and his son Alexander, and some of the former's dazzling treasure is on display. The great tomb at Vergina was excavated only 10 years ago, and the ornaments, utensils and armors found there add up to one of the most valuable collections of Greek antiquities ever uncovered. Indeed, one exquisite oak wreath, with its beaten gold leaves and perfectly formed acorns, is acknowledged to be the most beautiful such ornament ever found. The whole collection, along with other relics of the region's long and checkered history are displayed in spacious, elegant and cool surroundings.

FOOD

## Where to Stop for a Good Outdoor Meal in France

**A**Some travels around France, one of the greatest challenges is to find a comfortable, inexpensive spot for dining outdoors. At lunch, in particular, most travelers are not looking for anything elaborate—good simple regional fare and local wine will do. Here are some finds of recent months in different regions:

About an hour's drive north of Stras-

PATRICIA WELLS

bourg, in Alsatian farm country, is a marvelously homey and unusual restaurant where just about everything served—from the sparklingly fresh cream in the *flammenkueche* to the wheat used to make the dough—comes from this modest model farm.

The large, cabin-style dining room of La Grange du Paysan in Hisingen is full of wood and beams, decorated with antique farm implements, wagon wheels and a giant stone fireplace. For warmer months, there is a bright, flower-filled veranda that overlooks neighboring farms and the village church.

As far as the food is concerned, you are not likely to find more authentic Alsatian fare. Search no further for a delicious *flammenkueche*: paper-thin crust, the freshest fromage blanc, thin slices of bacon (neither too salty nor too fatty) and a delicate dose of onions. At La Grange du Paysan, the tart is served on heated platters, so it stays warm as you eat. As a main course, try the fine poulet au riesling, a farm-raised hen cooked in a delicious white wine sauce.

Even though the Rieger family cares its own ham, I found that the specialty of ham and wild morel mushrooms tasted bland and commercial. The bread is homemade, the house riesling is remarkable, and on weekends, you can sample a whole roast suckling pig, cooked in the Alsatian wood-fired oven out back. Sausages, ham and cheese can all be purchased to take home.



Bustling cafes, a Lyon tradition.

More French cities should have places like the Grand Café des Négociants in Lyon. Throughout the day, this spacious, bustling 110-year-old spot serves as a traditional café, offering drinks and snacks. At night, a pianist steps up to the shiny black grand piano in the window, and plays as customers settle into the café's fresh and refreshing shellfish platter, which includes oysters, mussels, crab, sea urchins, periwinkles and shrimp. Hope that this is one of the days they have bought their rye bread from Marius Petit, one of the city's better bakers.

Even *cuisine moderne* has its place in Provence, and one of the newer stars on the horizon is Jean-Marc Banzo, who moved from the center of Aix-en-Provence (where

he was chef at the Henri IV) to the edge of town, where he and his wife have installed themselves in a large and lovely home they call Le Clos de la Violette.

There's something a bit tentative about the service and the setting, but the food is lively, creative, and agreeable. If the *borigouille d'artichaut en terrine* is on the menu that day, sample this sublime terrine of thick, whole artichoke bottoms layered on one another, served with a superb red pepper coulis. Another delicious creation is his *croûte de la brousse en persillade*, a dish that combines fresh local sheep cheese, tons of herbs and flavorful potatoes, or clams. The dish ends up tasting remarkably like pizza, but the elements are organized differently. With the meal, sample the lovely white Cassis, Domaine du Paternel, from

the fishing village near Marseille. Save room for dessert, so incredible mini soufflé, infused with a generous dose of lively, fresh mint.

After wandering through the hilly streets of Azy-le-Rideau in the Loire area, stop for lunch or dinner at the Grand Mosaique, a cozy hotel-restaurant that has been in the same family since 1900. Here is small-town French hospitality and an outgoing maître d'hôtel, who will suggest that you discover their worthwhile Azy-le-Rideau white wine. If the weather is good, pick a table on the shaded terrace, enjoying blue skies, blue lines and refreshing though undramatic local fare: a fresh green salad dressed in a walnut-oil vinaigrette, Loire River salmon topped with a delicate

soufflé, a platter of goat cheese and outstanding baguettes.

After visiting the cathedral in Amiens and touring the *horizons*, or market gardens set along the canals, stop for lunch at the Restaurant du Pré Fovras, a large, casual, old-fashioned waterside bistro. The food is simple and authentically regional, service is friendly, and if the weather is fine you can lunch on the terrace. Try the *flamèche aux poireaux*, a tart of leeks, cream and cheese, or the *ficelle picarde*, a thin crepe wrapped around a slice of ham and topped with a cheesy cream sauce. The *coq à la bière* was delicious, with a pleasant berry taste.

La Grange du Paysan, 8 Rue Principale, 67260 Hisingen; tel: 88.00.91.83. Closed Mondays. Credit card: Visa. Menus at 60 and 178 francs; à la carte, 100 francs. (Flammenkueche, the Alsatian cheese and onion tart, is served Wednesday, Friday and Saturday nights and all day Sunday. Porcelet dans le four, oven-roasted suckling pig, is served at Saturday dinner and Sunday lunch.) Grand Café des Négociants, 1 Place Franck-Régault, Lyon 2; tel: 78.42.50.05. Open from 7 A.M. to 1 A.M. Closed Sunday. Credit card: Visa.

Le Clos de la Violette, 10 Avenue de la Violette, 13100 Aix-en-Provence; tel: 42.23.30.71. Closed Monday lunch, Sunday, mid-February through the first week in March, and the first two weeks in August. Credit cards: American Express, Visa. Menu at 350 francs; à la carte, about 300 francs.

Grand Monarque, Place République, 37190 Azy-le-Rideau; tel: 47.45.40.08. Closed December through February. Credit cards: American Express, Visa. Menus at 82 to 190 francs; à la carte, 300 francs. Restaurant du Pré Fovras, 95 Rue Vayelle, 80000 Amiens; tel: 22.46.23.03. Closed Monday dinner, Tuesday, and February. Credit cards: American Express, Diner's Club, Visa. Menus at 75, 95, and 140 francs; à la carte, 130 francs.

IN NEW YORK CITY'S MURRAY HILL.

**DORAL TUSCANY** HOTEL

120 East 39th Street, New York, NY 10016  
Tel.: 212-686-1600 • Telex: 640243 • Cable: TUSCANY NYK

# Save 40%

or more off your newsstand price when you subscribe for 12 months to the International Herald Tribune.

Take advantage of our special rate for new subscribers and we'll give you one extra month of Tribes **free** for each six months you subscribe. Total savings: 40% or more off the newsstand price in most European countries.

**INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE**

To: Subscription Manager, International Herald Tribune, 181, Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Please enter my subscription for:

- 12 months (+ 2 months free)
- 6 months (+ 1 month free)
- 3 months (+ 2 weeks free)
- My check is enclosed.

Please charge my:

- Access  American Express
- Diners Club  Eurocard
- Mastercard  Visa

Country	Currency	1 year	6 mos.	3 mos.
Austria	S.	4,800	2,400	1,450
Belgium	B.F.	11,000	6,000	3,300
Denmark	D.K.	2,800	1,400	770
Finland	F.M.	1,750	950	520
France	F.F.	1,800	900	450
Germany	D.M.	980	520	275
Greece	E.	130	72	40
Sweden	S.K.	22,000	12,000	6,000
Switzerland	S.F.	1,800	950	540
Netherlands	L.F.	11,500	6,200	3,400
Norway	N.K.	1,800	950	540
Portugal	E.	22,000	12,000	6,000
Spain	Pes.	29,000	16,000	8,000
Denmark	D.K.	1,800	950	540
Switzerland	S.F.	510	260	150

Rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, Middle East \$1 250 125

Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia, West of Africa, Gulf States, Asia \$1 250 125

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Card expiry date \_\_\_\_\_

Card account number \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ Country \_\_\_\_\_

Tel. \_\_\_\_\_ 19-6-87

\* In these countries, hand delivery is available in major cities on the publication date. For details and rates, please check here and fill in your address. □

Opinion

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
41	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2	+ 1/4
37 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/8	29 1/4	+ 1/8
37 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/8	29 1/4	+ 1/8
37 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/8	29 1/4	+ 1/8
37 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/8	29 1/4	+ 1/8
37 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/8	29 1/4	+ 1/8
37 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/8	29 1/4	+ 1/8
37 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/8	29 1/4	+ 1/8
37 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/8	29 1/4	+ 1/8
37 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/8	29 1/4	+ 1/8

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	148,292,000
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	148,292,000
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	148,292,000
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	148,292,000
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	148,292,000
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	148,292,000
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	148,292,000
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	148,292,000
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	148,292,000
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	148,292,000

High	Low	Close	Chg.
2848 1/2	2848 1/2	2848 1/2	+ 1/2
2848 1/2	2848 1/2	2848 1/2	+ 1/2
2848 1/2	2848 1/2	2848 1/2	+ 1/2
2848 1/2	2848 1/2	2848 1/2	+ 1/2
2848 1/2	2848 1/2	2848 1/2	+ 1/2

**Thursday's NYSE Closing**  
Via The Associated Press

Class	Prev.
Advanced	284 1/2
Declined	284 1/2
Unchanged	284 1/2
Total Issues	284 1/2

Class	Chg.	Prev.	Year Ago
Composite	+ 1 1/2	284 1/2	284 1/2
Finance	+ 1 1/2	284 1/2	284 1/2
Technology	+ 1 1/2	284 1/2	284 1/2
Utilities	+ 1 1/2	284 1/2	284 1/2
Stocks	+ 1 1/2	284 1/2	284 1/2

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 1/2	+ 1/4
22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 1/2	+ 1/4
22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 1/2	+ 1/4
22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 1/2	+ 1/4
22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 1/2	+ 1/4

Bonds	Close	Chg.
Utilities	86.46	- 0.14
Industrials	87.46	- 0.08

Class	Prev.
Advanced	284 1/2
Declined	284 1/2
Unchanged	284 1/2
Total Issues	284 1/2

Buy	Sales	'87	'86
284 1/2	284 1/2	284 1/2	284 1/2
284 1/2	284 1/2	284 1/2	284 1/2
284 1/2	284 1/2	284 1/2	284 1/2
284 1/2	284 1/2	284 1/2	284 1/2

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2848 1/2	2848 1/2	2848 1/2	+ 1/2
Trans	2848 1/2	2848 1/2	2848 1/2	+ 1/2
Util	2848 1/2	2848 1/2	2848 1/2	+ 1/2
Comp	2848 1/2	2848 1/2	2848 1/2	+ 1/2

High	Low	Close	Chg.
2848 1/2	2848 1/2	2848 1/2	+ 1/2
2848 1/2	2848 1/2	2848 1/2	+ 1/2
2848 1/2	2848 1/2	2848 1/2	+ 1/2
2848 1/2	2848 1/2	2848 1/2	+ 1/2

Class	Prev.
Advanced	284 1/2
Declined	284 1/2
Unchanged	284 1/2
Total Issues	284 1/2

High	Low	Close	Chg.
2848 1/2	2848 1/2	2848 1/2	+ 1/2
2848 1/2	2848 1/2	2848 1/2	+ 1/2
2848 1/2	2848 1/2	2848 1/2	+ 1/2
2848 1/2	2848 1/2	2848 1/2	+ 1/2

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

# Dow Inches Upward to Record

NEW YORK—Prices moved narrowly higher on the New York Stock Exchange Thursday, setting a record on the Dow Jones industrial average as some buyers emerged in the final hour of the session and erased daylong losses.

The Dow average, which ended unchanged at 2,407.35 Wednesday, closed up 0.78 at 2,408.13. The previous record was set Tuesday and matched Wednesday.

Advances led declines narrowly, 766-737. Trading was moderate. Volume was about 168.6 million shares, down from 184.72 million on Wednesday.

Prices were mixed in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Analysts said investors were wary of the approach of "triple-witching hour" on Friday, being celebrated under new rules this time around. Triple-witching hour is the quarterly phenomenon in which there are simultaneous expirations of stock index futures, options on the futures and individual stock options.

Under the old rules, all three classes expired at the close of trading on the third Friday of the last month of each quarter, with settlement of contracts based on the closing price.

The new rules provide for trading in some heavily traded contracts, such as Standard & Poor's 500 index futures, to cease at Thursday's close, with settlement on the basis of Friday's opening prices for the underlying stocks. Other index futures will expire as before at the close Friday.

"Today's expirations went very smoothly," said Hildegard Zagorski of Prudential-Bache Securities.

The purpose of the new expiration format is to reduce volatility.

"The bond market and the dollar are down, and that always has an adverse effect on stocks, but I think the majority of the caution we are seeing is a result of investors trading wary ahead of tomorrow's triple-witching hour," said Charles Jensen, an analyst with MKI Securities.

Gillette, the most actively traded NYSE issue, jumped 3/4 to 40 1/4. It rose as much as 4 points early in the morning after news that Revlon group, led by Ronald O. Perleman, made an offer to acquire the company for \$40.50 a share.

Colgate Palmolive rose 1 1/2 to 48 1/4. Colgate usually acts in sympathy with a takeover bid in the consumer products group, said Jay Freedman, a Kiddy Peabody analyst.

Continued rumors about a restructuring or possible takeover boosted Southland Corp.'s stock in active trading, traders said. It jumped 3 points to 56 1/2. The speculation Thursday was about a possible stock repurchase, which would go along with the restructuring rumors, one trader said.

A day after Marine Midland joined the growing list of banks increasing reserves to cover possible losses on loans to developing countries, the stock got a boost from a positive Bear Stearns recommendation, a spokeswoman for the bank said. It jumped 4 1/2 to 56 1/4. Republic Bank, another bank that added to reserves Wednesday, gained 1/4 to 51 1/4.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	100 High	Low	Close	Chg.
22 1/2	22 1/4	AAR	0.00	1.0	100	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4
22 1/2	22 1/4	AGS	0.00	1.0	100	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4
22 1/2	22 1/4	AGS	0.00	1.0	100	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4
22 1/2	22 1/4	AGS	0.00	1.0	100	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4
22 1/2	22 1/4	AGS	0.00	1.0	100	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	100 High	Low	Close	Chg.
22 1/2	22 1/4	AGS	0.00	1.0	100	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4
22 1/2	22 1/4	AGS	0.00	1.0	100	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4
22 1/2	22 1/4	AGS	0.00	1.0	100	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4
22 1/2	22 1/4	AGS	0.00	1.0	100	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4
22 1/2	22 1/4	AGS	0.00	1.0	100	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	100 High	Low	Close	Chg.
22 1/2	22 1/4	AGS	0.00	1.0	100	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4
22 1/2	22 1/4	AGS	0.00	1.0	100	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4
22 1/2	22 1/4	AGS	0.00	1.0	100	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4
22 1/2	22 1/4	AGS	0.00	1.0	100	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4
22 1/2	22 1/4	AGS	0.00	1.0	100	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	100 High	Low	Close	Chg.
22 1/2	22 1/4	AGS	0.00	1.0	100	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4
22 1/2	22 1/4	AGS	0.00	1.0	100	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4
22 1/2	22 1/4	AGS	0.00	1.0	100	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4
22 1/2	22 1/4	AGS	0.00	1.0	100	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4
22 1/2	22 1/4	AGS	0.00	1.0	100	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	100 High	Low	Close	Chg.
22 1/2	22 1/4	AGS	0.00	1.0	100	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4
22 1/2	22 1/4	AGS	0.00	1.0	100	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4
22 1/2	22 1/4	AGS	0.00	1.0	100	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4
22 1/2	22 1/4	AGS	0.00	1.0	100	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4
22 1/2	22 1/4	AGS	0.00	1.0	100	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	100 High	Low	Close	Chg.
22 1/2	22 1/4	AGS	0.00	1.0	100	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4
22 1/2	22 1/4	AGS	0.00	1.0	100	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4
22 1/2	22 1/4	AGS	0.00	1.0	100	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4
22 1/2	22 1/4	AGS	0.00	1.0	100	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4
22 1/2	22 1/4	AGS	0.00	1.0	100	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	100 High	Low	Close	Chg.
22 1/2	22 1/4	AGS	0.00	1.0	100	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4
22 1/2	22 1/4	AGS	0.00	1.0	100	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4
22 1/2	22 1/4	AGS	0.00	1.0	100	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4
22 1/2	22 1/4	AGS	0.00	1.0	100	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4
22 1/2	22 1/4	AGS	0.00	1.0	100	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	100 High	Low	Close	Chg.
22 1/2	22 1/4	AGS	0.00	1.0	100	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4
22 1/2	22 1/4	AGS	0.00	1.0	100	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4
22 1/2	22 1/4	AGS	0.00	1.0	100	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4
22 1/2	22 1/4	AGS	0.00	1.0	100	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4
22 1/2	22 1/4	AGS	0.00	1.0	100	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	100 High	Low	Close	Chg.
22 1/2	22 1/4	AGS	0.00	1.0	100	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4
22 1/2	22 1/4	AGS	0.00	1.0	100	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4
22 1/2	22 1/4	AGS	0.00	1.0	100	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4
22 1/2	22 1/4	AGS	0.00	1.0	100	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4
22 1/2	22 1/4	AGS	0.00	1.0	100	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	100 High	Low	Close	Chg.
22 1/2	22 1/4	AGS	0.00	1.0	100	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4
22 1/2	22 1/4	AGS	0.00	1.0	100	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4
22 1/2	22 1/4	AGS	0.00	1.0	100	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4
22 1/2	22 1/4	AGS	0.00	1.0	100	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4
22 1/2	22 1/4	AGS	0.00	1.0	100	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	100 High	Low	Close	Chg.
22 1/2	22 1/4	AGS	0.00	1.0	100	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4
22 1/2	22 1/4	AGS	0.00	1.0	100	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4
22 1/2	22 1/4	AGS	0.00	1.0	100	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4
22 1/2	22 1/4	AGS	0.00	1.0	100	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4
22 1/2	22 1/4	AGS	0.00	1.0	100	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	100 High	Low	Close	Chg.
22 1/2	22 1/4	AGS	0.00	1.0	100	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4
22 1/2	22 1/4	AGS	0.00	1.0	100	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4
22 1/2	22 1/4	AGS	0.00	1.0	100	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4
22 1/2	22 1/4	AGS	0.00	1.0	100	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4
22 1/2	22 1/4	AGS	0.00	1.0	100	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/4

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	100 High	Low	Close	Chg.
22 1/2	22 1/4	AGS	0.00	1.0				

WALL STREET WATCH

G&W's Films, Books Win Analysts' Rave Reviews

By PHILLIP H. WIGGINS
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — In Hollywood, where fortunes are won and lost on innovative movie productions, Gulf & Western Inc. — through its Paramount Pictures subsidiary — has come up with two more box office hits in "Beverly Hills Cop II" and "The Untouchables."

Estimates of Gulf & Western's earnings are up since 'Beverly Hills Cop II'

On Tuesday G&W's stock jumped \$2.75 a share on the New York Stock Exchange, to a record \$90. By Thursday's close, it had slipped back to \$88.50.
Wall Street attributed Tuesday's big jump primarily to an increased earnings estimate by Martin Romm, an analyst at First Boston Corp. He predicted that G&W would earn \$5.95, not \$5.40, in the fiscal year that ends Oct. 31. For fiscal 1988, he raised his estimate to \$6.25 a share from \$6.

"Not only will their strong film production results increase third-quarter operating profits, but fiscal 1988 should also be strong when these films are released in foreign theatrical, home video and pay cable TV," Mr. Romm said Wednesday. "Simon & Schuster and the Associates financial services units should also increase their earnings as the company begins to benefit from a better balancing of its business."

Gillette Rebuffs Revlon \$4.7 Billion Bid Is Turned Down

By Agis Salpukas
New York Times Service
BOSTON — Gillette Co. rejected Thursday a \$4.66 billion takeover offer from Revlon Group Inc., seven months after Gillette fended off another unsolicited bid from the big cosmetics company.
Under the terms of a "standstill agreement" the companies reached after the initial takeover battle, Revlon had to seek the consent of Gillette's board before launching a new buyout bid.

Gillette's board met Thursday and later announced the rejection. Gillette, the Boston-based maker of razor blades and other consumer products, said Revlon proposed Wednesday to pay at least \$40.50 in cash for each of Gillette's 115 million common shares outstanding.
Gillette's common stock closed at \$39.375 a share, up \$2.375, on the New York Stock Exchange. Nearly 9 million Gillette shares changed hands, making the stock the most active issue. Revlon's stock rose 25 cents a share, to \$20.

Last November, Gillette thwarted Revlon's \$4.12 billion takeover effort by repurchasing Revlon's 14 percent stake in Gillette at an above-market price, providing Revlon with a profit of \$34 million on its investment. Gillette bought back an additional 10 percent of its shares from other stockholders, and launched a restructuring plan.
The standstill agreement also states that if Gillette accepts a buyout before Nov. 24 for more than \$29.75 a share, Gillette would have to pay Revlon the difference between the buyout price and \$29.75 for each of the 9.2 million Gillette shares that Gillette repurchased from Revlon last year.



United's Friendly Skies Turn Cloudy Allegis Fight Will Leave Airline Separate but Weaker

By Agis Salpukas
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — United Airlines will almost certainly emerge from the takeover battle for Allegis Corp. as an independent company. The odds are just as great that the airline will emerge much weakened.
United is struggling under a cloud of uncertainty — and will continue to for some time. If Allegis shareholders approve their board's latest restructuring proposals, it will take time for the company to sell its Herze, car rental operations and Westin and Hilton International hotels.

Puting it more bluntly, a senior executive at another major airline said United's competitors "are licking their chops." At a different competitor, one official said, "Every competing airline is certainly looking at what's happening at United and what effects there might be."
American Airlines, which is expanding its operations in Denver — it bought Denver-based Frontier Airlines late last year — could further strengthen its position there.
United has built a hub in Denver and is No. 1 in that market. But its effort to gain overwhelming dominance there foundered when its attempt to buy Frontier failed.

United's competitors 'are licking their chops,' said a senior executive at a major U.S. airline.
hased in Dallas, suggests that it may soon try to expand its presence in Chicago, United's hometown. "Are we going to invest more resources in Chicago as a result of what Allegis is going through?" Mr. Carry asked. "The answer is probably yes."

U.S. Spending, Personal Income Edged Up in May

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — Americans' pretax personal incomes rose 0.2 percent in May from April, the feeblest advance in six months, while their spending edged up a scant 0.1 percent, the government reported Thursday.
The Commerce Department said that the weak gain in personal income followed increases of 0.4 percent in April and 0.3 percent in March. The April rise had initially been reported as 0.3 percent.
But after-tax, or disposable, income climbed by a record 3.4 percent in May from the month before, as Americans recovered from making larger-than-usual tax payments to the federal government in April. Large tax bills had forced down disposable income by 2.7 percent in April, the biggest decline in 12 years. Many Americans had to pay taxes on profits derived from selling long-term investments before Jan. 1, when a new tax law went into effect that raised the government's take on these profits.

U.K. Jobless Below 3 Million

Reuters
LONDON — The number of unemployed Britons fell below three million last month for the first time in four years, the government announced Thursday.
The Employment Department said that 2.98 million people were jobless in May, or 10.6 percent of the work force, down from 3.10 million in April.
The drop of more than 64,000 was a record one-month reduction. The seasonally adjusted figure, a better guide to the underlying trend, also dipped, to 2.95 million.
The government also said that industrial production rose a provisional 0.3 percent in April after dropping 0.5 percent in March. The index for industrial production, base 1980, was a seasonally adjusted 112.6 in April after 112.3 in March, and compared with 110.9 in April 1986, the Central Statistical Office reported.

Currency Rates

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other rates. Includes entries for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Milan, New York, Paris, Zurich, etc.

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other rates. Includes entries for Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Hong Kong, India, Israel, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, West Germany, etc.

Interest Rates

Table with columns for Currency, Rate, and other interest rate data. Includes entries for 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year, etc.

Table with columns for Country, Rate, and other interest rate data. Includes entries for U.S., Japan, etc.

Table with columns for Country, Rate, and other interest rate data. Includes entries for U.S., Japan, etc.

Table with columns for Country, Rate, and other interest rate data. Includes entries for U.S., Japan, etc.

Table with columns for Country, Rate, and other interest rate data. Includes entries for U.S., Japan, etc.

Table with columns for Country, Rate, and other interest rate data. Includes entries for U.S., Japan, etc.

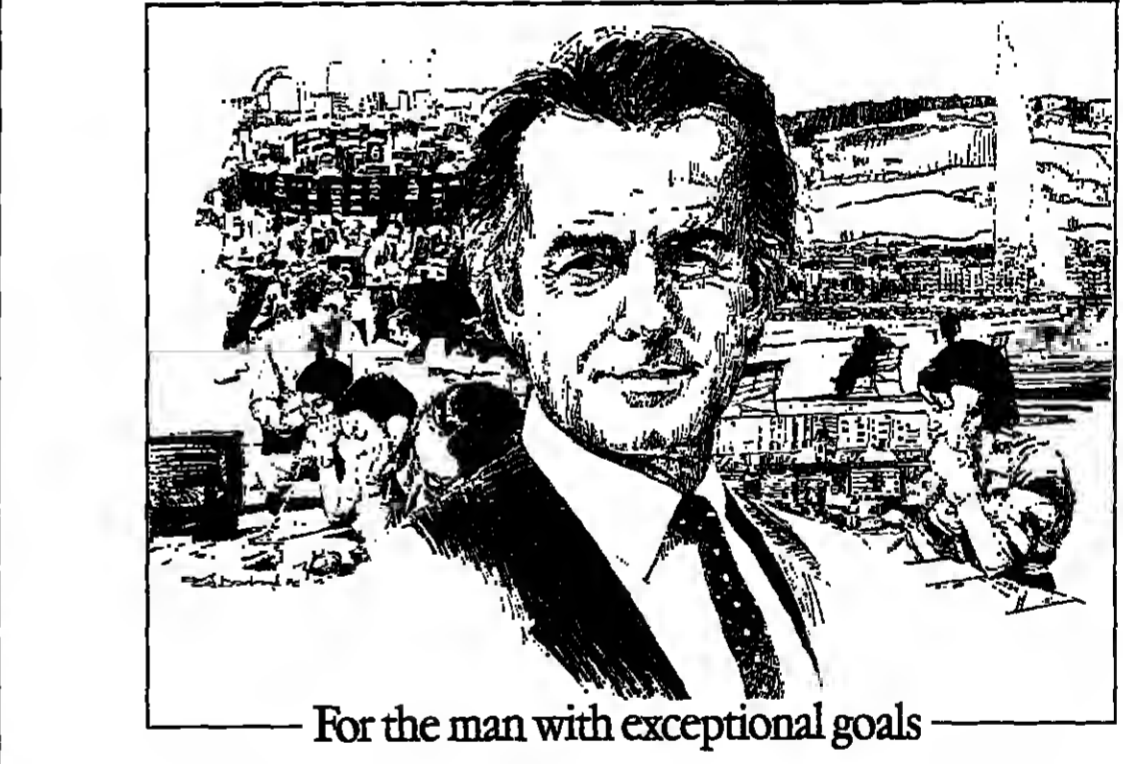
Sri Lanka Airline Losses Are Called 'Devastating'

Reuters
COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — A commission set up to unravel the affairs of debt-ridden Air Lanka says the state airline has amassed losses of up to \$265 million since its creation in 1979.
The commission, which scrutinized financial dealings ranging from aircraft acquisitions to giveaway cookbooks, blamed the airline's previous board for the losses.
It called the situation "the most devastating financial tragedy" in the commercial history of Sri Lanka, a country torn physically and economically for four years by a separatist rebellion by members of the Tamil minority.
The panel, appointed in August by President Junius R. Jayawardene, submitted its report to him on April 20. A copy was obtained before its publication.

The three-man commission recommended that its findings be passed to law officers to decide whether penal action was necessary against members of the former board or Air Lanka's management. The airline is the responsibility of the Defense Ministry, a portfolio held by Mr. Jayawardene himself.
The commission said Air Lanka's true state of financial health. It said the airline had lost its share capital of 3.8 billion rupees (\$130.7 million).
To finance deficits, it had also used up a treasury loan of 800 million rupees and part of foreign currency loans obtained for aircraft purchases and infrastructure, the commission said.
"Air Lanka is thus indebted to overseas lenders to the value of 1 billion rupees without any productive assets or collateral to provide for its repayment," the panel said.
It said the airline's losses were assessed at 5.59 billion rupees at March 31, 1986. But cumulative losses would reach 7.7 billion.
The report blamed uncontrolled spending — particularly the way in which the airline expanded its fleet — and poor marketing.
Air Lanka had blamed its problems on the effects on tourism of the Tamil rebellion, the depreciating rupee and under-capitalization.
The report said most of the major problems stemmed from concentration of power by Captain S.R. Wikramanayake, who held the posts of chairman and managing director. He resigned with the other board members last November.
The panel recommended that foreign airlines take a stake in Air Lanka and that concessions be granted to make the carrier attractive to foreign and local investors. It also suggested selling assets, such as two Boeing 747s financed by U.S. dollar loans.
It said dollar-denominated debt should be renegotiated into other currencies that form the core of earnings, and lower interest rates should be sought. It also proposed negotiations for the return of two Lockheed L1011-500s leased to British Airways.
Air Lanka, which has at least three other Tristars and a Boeing 737, flies to Europe, the Middle East and Asia.
Its problems resemble those of numerous other national airlines of small Third World countries, notably in Africa. Many such countries consider the existence of a national airline a point of pride, but lack the resources to buy and maintain a fleet able to compete with big airlines in serving points overseas.

BofA Asks Japanese to Buy \$350 Million in Securities

The Associated Press
TOKYO — BankAmerica Corp., hurt by heavy losses and bad loans, disclosed Thursday that it was seeking \$350 million in additional capital from Japanese banks.
Frank N. Newman, the vice chairman and chief financial executive of BankAmerica, asked 23 of Japan's largest banks to purchase BankAmerica securities — \$250 million in subordinated capital notes and \$100 million in convertible preferred stock, according to Japanese banking sources who spoke on condition of anonymity.
The sources also said some banks expressed reservations about the BankAmerica proposal because it might conflict with plans to increase their own capital bases, part of a broad attempt by the international banking community to guard against exposure to bad foreign loans.
A high-ranking Japanese banking official said, however, that he expected at least nine of the 23 banks to make a "positive" response to Mr. Newman's request.
A source at Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank said Japanese banks interested in purchasing BankAmerica's securities would begin negotiations on terms of the purchase.
The source at Dai-ichi Kangyo said Japanese bankers who met Mr. Newman included representatives of Dai-ichi Kangyo, Bank of Tokyo, Mitsu Bank, Mitsubishi Bank, Fuji Bank, Sumitomo Bank,



ASSET MANAGEMENT IN SWITZERLAND

For the man with exceptional goals
If you (like many successful people) do not have the time to manage your own portfolio of assets, why not let the professionals at TDB handle the job?
At TDB in Switzerland we are well-prepared to provide this service. Our experienced portfolio managers devote their full time to selecting investments for maximum security and growth potential.
Another TDB advantage: our worldwide sources of timely financial information, through our global link with American Express Bank and its 99 offices in 43 countries. Equally important, our clients have access to the investment opportunities available through the American Express family of companies — providing additional ways to protect their assets and make them grow.
Our investment counselors will gladly review your situation and advise you on the portfolio best suited to your individual needs. In strictest confidence, of course.
TDB: an exceptional bank for the man with exceptional goals. Visit us on your next trip to Switzerland. Or telephone: in Geneva, 022/37 21 11; in Chiasso, 091/44 87 83.
TDB, the 6th largest commercial bank in Switzerland, is an affiliate of American Express Company, which has assets of more than US\$99 billion and shareholders' equity in excess of US\$3.7 billion.

TRADE DEVELOPMENT BANK
An American Express company
The Trade Development Bank has its office in Geneva, at 96-98, rue du Rhône.

Thursdays NYSE Closing

Tables include the following prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trading elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Div. Yield

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Div. Yield. Lists various stocks and their performance metrics.

(Continued)

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Div. Yield. Continuation of stock market data.

(Continued)

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Div. Yield. Continuation of stock market data.

(Continued)

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Div. Yield. Continuation of stock market data.

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Div. Yield. Lists various stocks and their performance metrics.

Tables include the following prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trading elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Div. Yield

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Div. Yield. Lists various stocks and their performance metrics.

(Continued)

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Div. Yield. Continuation of stock market data.

(Continued)

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Div. Yield. Continuation of stock market data.

(Continued)

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Div. Yield. Continuation of stock market data.

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Div. Yield. Lists various stocks and their performance metrics.

Tables include the following prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trading elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Div. Yield

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Div. Yield. Lists various stocks and their performance metrics.

(Continued)

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Div. Yield. Continuation of stock market data.

(Continued)

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Div. Yield. Continuation of stock market data.

(Continued)

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Div. Yield. Continuation of stock market data.

U.S. Futures Via The Associated Press

June 18

Season High Season Low Open High Low Close Chg.

Table with columns: Season High Season Low Open High Low Close Chg. Lists various futures contracts and their prices.

(Continued)

Table with columns: Season High Season Low Open High Low Close Chg. Continuation of futures market data.

(Continued)

Table with columns: Season High Season Low Open High Low Close Chg. Continuation of futures market data.

(Continued)

Table with columns: Season High Season Low Open High Low Close Chg. Continuation of futures market data.

Food

June 18

Season High Season Low Open High Low Close Chg.

Table with columns: Season High Season Low Open High Low Close Chg. Lists various food futures contracts.

(Continued)

Table with columns: Season High Season Low Open High Low Close Chg. Continuation of food futures market data.

(Continued)

Table with columns: Season High Season Low Open High Low Close Chg. Continuation of food futures market data.

(Continued)

Table with columns: Season High Season Low Open High Low Close Chg. Continuation of food futures market data.

Metals

June 18

Season High Season Low Open High Low Close Chg.

Table with columns: Season High Season Low Open High Low Close Chg. Lists various metal futures contracts.

(Continued)

Table with columns: Season High Season Low Open High Low Close Chg. Continuation of metal futures market data.

(Continued)

Table with columns: Season High Season Low Open High Low Close Chg. Continuation of metal futures market data.

(Continued)

Table with columns: Season High Season Low Open High Low Close Chg. Continuation of metal futures market data.

Company Results

Revenue and profit in millions, or in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Table with columns: Company Name, Revenue, Profit, etc. Lists financial results for various companies.

NYSE High-Lows

Table with columns: Stock Name, High, Low. Lists daily high and low prices for NYSE stocks.

Table with columns: Stock Name, High, Low. Continuation of NYSE high and low prices.

Paris Commodities

Table with columns: Commodity Name, Price. Lists commodity prices in Paris.

Table with columns: Commodity Name, Price. Continuation of Paris commodity prices.

Dividends

Table with columns: Company Name, Dividend Amount. Lists dividend payments for various companies.

Table with columns: Company Name, Dividend Amount. Continuation of dividend information.

London Commodities

Table with columns: Commodity Name, Price. Lists commodity prices in London.

Table with columns: Commodity Name, Price. Continuation of London commodity prices.

Company Results

Revenue and profit in millions, or in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Table with columns: Company Name, Revenue, Profit, etc. Lists financial results for various companies.

NYSE High-Lows

Table with columns: Stock Name, High, Low. Lists daily high and low prices for NYSE stocks.

Table with columns: Stock Name, High, Low. Continuation of NYSE high and low prices.

Paris Commodities

Table with columns: Commodity Name, Price. Lists commodity prices in Paris.

Table with columns: Commodity Name, Price. Continuation of Paris commodity prices.

Dividends

Table with columns: Company Name, Dividend Amount. Lists dividend payments for various companies.

Table with columns: Company Name, Dividend Amount. Continuation of dividend information.

London Commodities

Table with columns: Commodity Name, Price. Lists commodity prices in London.

Table with columns: Commodity Name, Price. Continuation of London commodity prices.

Large vertical advertisement on the right edge of the page, featuring 'Million' and 'Philips' logos and other promotional text.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

\$100 Million Loss Seen for Salomon

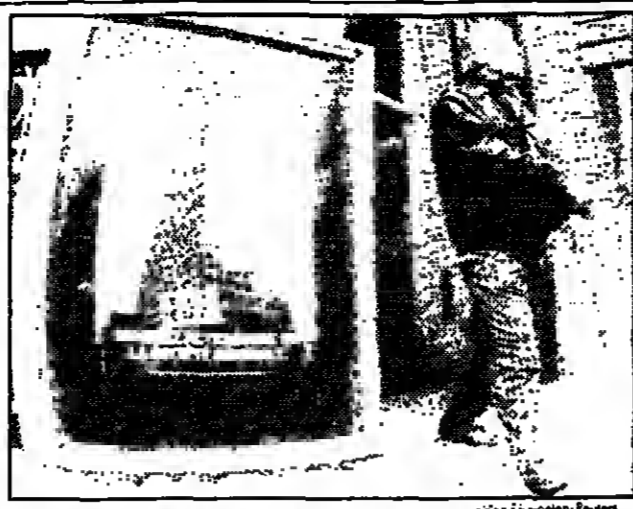
By James Sterngold
NEW YORK — Salomon Brothers, Wall Street's largest securities firm, had losses of about \$100 million in the violent plunge in bond prices in April, according to analysts and Wall Street officials with knowledge of the firm's activities.

AT&T, Philips Will Set Up A Telecom Venture in Spain

MADRID — American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and Philips NV will set up a Spanish telecommunications venture by absorbing part of the work force of Marconi Española SA, the ailing electronics company.

Amex Sees \$50 Million Loss

NEW YORK — American Express Co. said Thursday that it expected a loss of \$50 million in the second quarter because its banking and loan-loss reserves.



The privatization of Société Générale began Monday.

Sales of State Firms Net France 52 Billion Francs

PARIS — The program of selling off state-run companies began late last year has earned the French state about 52 billion francs (\$8.5 billion at current rates), the Finance Ministry said Thursday.

New Zealand To Sell 25% Of Airline

WELLINGTON, New Zealand — Twenty-five percent of state-owned Air New Zealand Ltd. will be sold to the public, the minister of civil aviation, Richard W. Prebble, announced Thursday.

He said the government would appoint an adviser to help it decide how the shares should be sold, the timing and the price.

Mr. Prebble said that access to new sources of capital would help the airline expand and develop.

Norman Geary, the company's managing director, said the sale would release the airline from burdensome government procedures. He said the company had proposed the sale in 1984.

OPPORTUNITIES
ANNONCE DE MISE EN PAIEMENT D'UN DIVIDENDE
Un dividende in-circaim de U.S. \$50 — par action sera mis en paiement à partir du 18 juin 1987, contre remise du coupon no. 1 surplis de la BANQUE PRIVÉE EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD S.A.

Protect and build your wealth offshore in Jersey
DEPOSIT RATES
US Dollar One month Min. US\$ 10,000 6 1/4% p.a.

When you bank with Royal Trust you benefit from the security and experience of one of Jersey's largest financial institutions and from the island's reputation for confidentiality.

Mazda Profit Plunges 68% As Yen's Rise Cuts Into Sales

TOKYO — Mazda Motor Corp. said Thursday that its current profit plunged 69 percent in the six months ended April 30, to 5.03 billion yen (about \$35 million), from 16.03 billion in the year-earlier period. It attributed the gloomy results to the yen's rise against the U.S. dollar.

Trump Is Reported to Hold 17% of Pan Am

By Robert J. Cole
NEW YORK — Donald J. Trump, the New York developer, has accumulated nearly 17 percent of the shares of Pan Am Corp., owner of Pan American World Airways, an airline official has disclosed.

BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE
U.S. \$50,000.000 Floating Rate Notes 1979 - 1989
In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Notes, the rate of interest has been fixed at 7 1/2% per annum for the interest period running from June 20th to September 20th 1987.

British Telecom's Pretax Profit Rises 12%

By Warren Geder
LONDON — British Telecommunications PLC, the communications group that was sold to private investors in 1984, reported Thursday an 11.7 percent increase in pretax profit to £2.07 billion (\$3.36 billion) in the fiscal year ended March 31.

Dairy Farm Bids To Raise Stake in U.K.'s Kwik Save

HONG KONG — Dairy Farm International Holdings Ltd. of Hong Kong offered Thursday to increase its stake in Britain's Kwik Save Discount Group PLC to up to 25 percent at a price of up to \$146.6 million (\$240 million).

BofA: Japan Banks Asked for Help

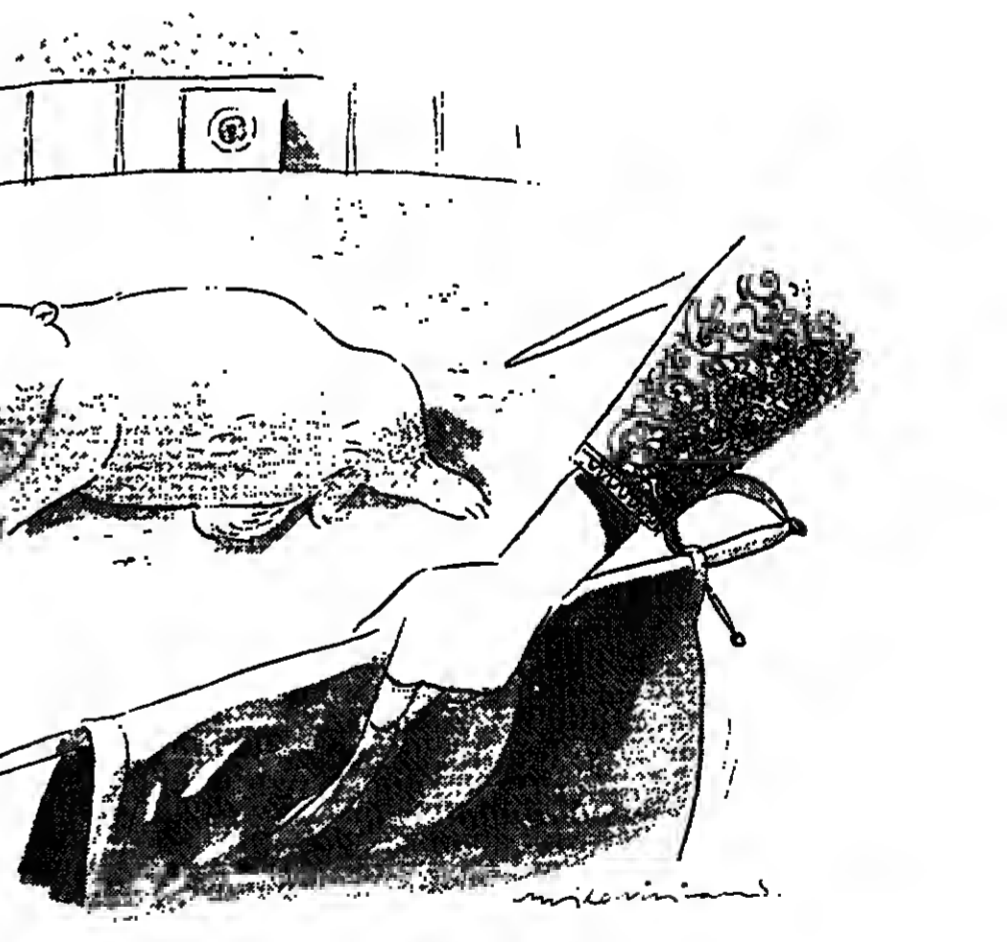
(Continued from first finance page) Daiwa Bank, Sanwa Bank, Tokai Bank and Taiyo Kobe Bank. BankAmerica officials in Tokyo would confirm only that Mr. Newman had met Japanese banking executives on Wednesday and Thursday. They declined to disclose what was discussed.

FIDELITY FAR EAST FUND

Notice of Annual General Meeting
NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of FIDELITY FAR EAST FUND, a société d'investissement à capital variable organized under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (the "Fund"), will be held at the principal and registered office of the Fund, 13, Boulevard de la Foire, Luxembourg, at 11 a.m. on June 30, 1987, specifically, but without limitation, for the following purposes:

NIKKO GROWTH PACKAGE FUND, SICAV
Société d'investissement à capital variable
16 Boulevard Royal à Luxembourg
Notice is hereby given that an extraordinary general meeting of the company will be held on Monday, June 29th, 1987 at the registered office of the company at 10th floor, 16 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg, at 10:00 a.m., where the following resolutions will be proposed:

FIDELITY FAR EAST FUND
Société d'investissement à Capital Variable
13, Boulevard de la Foire
R.C. Luxembourg B 16926
Notice of Annual General Meeting
NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of FIDELITY FAR EAST FUND, a société d'investissement à capital variable organized under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (the "Fund"), will be held at the principal and registered office of the Fund, 13, Boulevard de la Foire, Luxembourg, at 11 a.m. on June 30, 1987, specifically, but without limitation, for the following purposes:



WHAT DOES THIS BEAR HAVE IN COMMON WITH A BULL?
In reality, very little. Bulls tend to follow the herd blindly. Charging ahead without reflection. Hardly the characteristics you would want in your international asset manager.
That's why investors around the world - institutional and private - turn to Bank Julius Baer, one of Switzerland's leading private banks. For a conservative yet innovative approach to capital preservation and enhancement. We have excelled in international portfolio management for over 40 years.
Bank Julius Baer. We plan ahead - on your behalf.
JB BANK JULIUS BAER
For the fine art of Swiss banking.

INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE

Grid of real estate listings categorized by region: REAL ESTATE SERVICES, FRENCH PROVINCES, GREECE, PARIS & SUBURBS, SPAIN, BRAZIL, GREAT BRITAIN, MONACO, SOUTH OF FRANCE, and USA. Each listing includes property details, location, and contact information.

Large advertisement for INTERMEDIA, an international real estate agency. It features the text 'South of France Provence' and 'XVIIth Century CHATEAU', along with contact details for Mrs. José Curou and Keith Meredith.

Advertisement for GEORGE V real estate services in Monte-Carlo. It includes the text 'At the exclusive International business address in the heart of Monte-Carlo' and contact information for 14, Avenue de Grande Bretagne.

Advertisement for EXCEPTIONAL COTE D'AZUR CANNES CALFORNIE. It describes a high-class property with 6 apartments and includes contact information for Josiane AUTHIER.

Advertisement for OWN LAND IN THE GREAT AMERICAN WEST. It promotes a development opportunity in Colorado and includes contact information for FORBES EUROPE.

Advertisement for Distinguished 18th century TOWN-HOUSE PALACIO. It describes an ideal property for artists and includes contact information for B. Barrier.

Advertisement for ST TROPEZ real estate. It features a photograph of a coastal property and includes the text 'The Beautiful Estate of THIERRY LE LIRON'.

Advertisement for CANNES real estate. It describes a 2-bedroom apartment with a view and includes contact information for STERLING ESTATES.

Advertisement for RIVIERA Cabinet Nicolas. It offers properties in St. Tropez to Menton and includes contact information for English Management.

Advertisement for MONTAZAH TABARKA. It describes a holiday resort in Tunisia and includes contact information for a subsidiary of a development bank.

Advertisement for MARBELLA real estate. It describes a property in Marbella and includes contact information for INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE.

Advertisement for LONDON RESIDENTIAL LETTING AGENTS. It lists services for furnished apartments and includes contact information for KENWOODS.

Advertisement for LONDON'S LEADING LETTING AGENCY. It includes contact information for 10 CENTENNIAL.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'WAMP TOWER' and other fragmented words.

ECONOMY: Problems Are Worsening, Agency Says

(Continued from Page 1) rate markets could be re-

The report warned that "if business confidence and spending continue depressed" in the countries whose currencies have been appreciating...

But, the OECD said, the deficit is likely to remain at unprecedented levels for a number of years unless either relative rates of growth or of domestic demand are more skewed in favor of non-U.S. countries or U.S. competitiveness improves substantially...

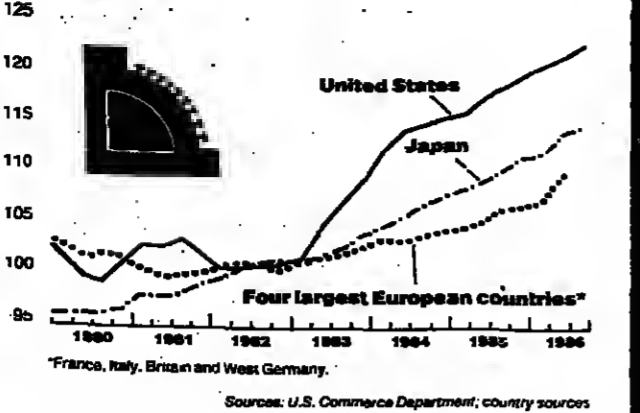
In a nutshell, the OECD said that the imbalances "will not go away easily and, on present conditions and policies, might even widen."

Thus, either policies must change — which is what the OECD is urging — or the dollar will continue to decline. But a further drop in the value of the dollar would likely boost inflation in the United States and interest rates and, at the same time, weaken growth elsewhere because of reduced exports and weakened business investment.

Various possibilities might be opened up by such a chain of events — many of them unpleasant to contemplate: at a minimum, a slowing of world growth and the

A Trade Focus: The Big Variance in Demand

A comparison of changes in real domestic demand (total spending on goods and services) in selected industrial countries. The Council of Economic Advisors notes that the strong U.S. demand, encouraged by a healthy economy, exceeds U.S. production and therefore has increased spending on imports. The relatively weak demand abroad, however, has limited expansion of the U.S. export market.



Source: U.S. Commerce Department, country sources

exacerbation of the problems of developing countries would seem to be implied," the report said. To head this off, the OECD is urging the United States and West Germany to take corrective action. For now, the OECD did not call on Japan to do more.

"We want to see the result of the that money in a way that would have a greater short-term impact on consumer demand."

The OECD is not convinced that the sharp rebound in German growth during this quarter — possibly expanding at a 4 percent annual rate — will be sustained thereafter. It estimates this year's growth

at 1.5 percent compared with the official government forecast of 2 percent.

Now is the OECD convinced that the United States is likely to achieve the reduction in the budget deficit that the administration has set. The OECD believes this can only be accomplished through a combination of spending cuts and tax increases. President Ronald Reagan, however, continues to rule out any tax rise.

"The broad directions in which policies need to move are well recognized by governments," Mr. Henderson said.

action already taken by Japan before urging more. Mr. Henderson said, referring to the supplemental budget of 6 trillion yen (\$40 billion) that the government announced late last month.

Most urgently, the OECD wants to see slower growth in U.S. domestic demand from a substantial reduction in the budget deficit, and a greater stimulus to demand in West Germany stemming from actions both on budget and structural policies.

By structural, the OECD means that Germany should reduce the subsidies it pays to farmers and use

Inflation Seen as Threat to U.S. Recovery

The "overriding priority" for the United States is to substantially reduce its budget deficit, possibly by raising taxes, the OECD said. "Failure to reach a satisfactory agreement" on taxes in Congress, "could seriously affect confidence, both in the United States and elsewhere," the OECD warned.

It predicted that the U.S. economic growth rate would edge up to 2.75 percent next year from 2.5 percent this year and last, but forecast that domestic demand would grow relatively slowly.

But inflation appears to be heading higher, partly because of the lower dollar. The OECD predicted that inflation would rise 4 percent this year and 4.5 percent next, after 2.1 percent in 1986.

The substantial devaluation of the dollar over the past two years is having the intended effect on the U.S. trade position, but not enough, the report said.

"In contrast to the last two years, net exports should exert a positive influence on GNP growth, adding perhaps 0.75 percent in both 1987 and 1988," it said.

Germany: Ill Prepared for Locomotive Role

The powerful West German economy — which the United States wants to see as the "locomotive" of world growth — has been showing signs of running out of steam.

According to the OECD, growth in inflation-adjusted gross national product will slump this year to an annual rate of 1.5 percent — the lowest among the major industrialized countries — from 2.4 percent last year. It may inch up to the projected European average of 2 percent next year.

Since the OECD report was compiled, West Germany has reported that GNP actually fell 0.5 percent in the first quarter of this year compared with the final three months of 1986.

Part of the slowdown can be attributed to the substantial appreciation of the Deutsche mark against the dollar over the past two years and to the resulting loss of exports.

But the OECD warned that the key to an improvement in the economy was higher domestic demand, which is forecast to rise only by 2.5 percent this year and 2.75 percent in 1988, well below the 1986 rate of 3.7 percent.

While the OECD praises the government's plan to bring forward to next January 5 billion DM (about \$2.7 billion) in tax cuts, it is not as optimistic as Bonn that it will be enough.

"Officials in both Germany and Japan take a more buoyant view on the prospects" for such measures, said David Henderson, chief OECD economist. "These differences are well within the margin of error" to be found in any forecast.

Britain: Faster Inflation

Britons should expect an increase in inflation in the next 18 months, chiefly because of rapidly rising wages. Slower economic growth, as higher prices affect consumer spending and a widening trade gap are also forecast along with a drop in unemployment rates.

Unemployment is expected to be at 11 percent in the second half of 1987, down from 11.7 percent in the like period in 1986, and at 10.75 percent of the work force by the end of 1988. (The government reported Thursday that unemployment fell below 5 million in May — to 10.6 percent — for the first time in four years. Page 11.)

Consumer prices are expected to rise at a 4.25 percent annual rate in the second part of this year and at a 4.5 percent rate in 1988. Last year's average was 3.7 percent.

The rise in pay is likely to harm Britain's competitive position after a marked improvement in 1986. Export growth is projected to slow and the trade balance to deteriorate sharply to a \$6 billion deficit in 1988 from a forecast deficit of \$2.5 billion deficit this year.

France: Revived Growth

Economic growth is expected to revive later this year in France, but unemployment will worsen. The growth rate during the next six months of France's gross domestic product, the total value of goods and services excluding foreign investment income, was estimated at about 2 percent. That would be in line with 1986 trends but much better than the 0.5 percent rate in the first half of this year.

The economic situation has deteriorated somewhat during the early months of 1987. Activity has slowed, primarily reflecting an inventory adjustment, while unemployment has risen rapidly and inflation has accelerated," the OECD said.

Unemployment is likely to reach 12 percent of the work force by the end of 1988. The government this month projected 3.4 million unemployed by 1991, up from 2.6 million in April.

Employment in the private sector could increase slightly in 1988, but the rise is likely to fall well short of the growth in the labor supply. Inflation is expected to slow and domestic demand for goods should pick up in the second half of this year.

Italy: More Jobless

The economy will show fairly healthy growth this year, but unemployment is likely to increase. Slightly lower inflation is forecast for the next two years, and workers should get reasonable pay raises.

Last year, Italy ranked as one of the fastest growing economies with gross domestic product rising 2.7 percent. Italy's GDP may grow by 3 percent in 1987, but will then fall back to 2.5 percent in 1988. While such growth could boost employment by 0.25 to 0.5 percent, an even faster rise in the size of the work force of 0.75 percent will mean higher unemployment.

An 11.75 percent jobless rate is forecast by the second half of 1988, up from an expected 11.5 percent rate for the second half of 1987 and 11 percent in the second half of 1986.

In 1987, the consumer price rise could slow to 4.75 percent on an annual basis from 6.1 percent in 1986, but inflation will probably stabilize around 5 percent. Wage increases this year and next should boost consumer spending but are expected to slacken in 1988.

INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE

Real estate listings categorized by region: USA Residential, New York City, Beverly Hills, San Francisco, Switzerland, Interlaken Bernese Oberland, France Provinces, Italy, Monaco, Paris Area, Spain, USA, Palm Beach, Florida, Virginia, St. John, and Holland. Each listing includes details on property type, location, and contact information.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

In re: Master File MDL No. 385 M 21-16 (CES) OCEAN SHIPPING ANTITRUST LITIGATION

NOTICE OF OPPORTUNITY TO FILE LATE CLAIM

TO: PURCHASERS OF SHIPPING SERVICES ON CARGO VESSELS IN THE UNITED STATES/EUROPE TRADE DURING THE PERIOD JANUARY 1, 1971 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1979. FROM ANY OF THE FOLLOWING DEFENDANT SHIPPING LINES:

AUX ACHETEURS DE SERVICES MARITIMES SUR CARGOS POUR LE TRAFFIC ETATS-UNIS/EUROPE AU COURS DE LA PERIODE ALLANT DU 1ER JANVIER 1971 AU 31 DECEMBRE 1979 INCLUS, A L'UNE OU L'AUTRE DES LIGNES MARITIMES DEFENDEUSES SUIVANTES:

AN DIE KAUFER VON SCHIFFAHRTSDIENSTLEISTUNGEN AUF FRACHTSCHIFFEN IM USA/EUROPA-VERKEHR WAHREND DER ZEIT VOM 1. JANUAR, 1971 BIS EINSCHLIESSLICH 31. DEZEMBER, 1979 BEI IRGENDNEINER DER FOLGENDEN BELAGTEN SCHIFFAHRTSLINIEN:

- AMERICAN EXPORT LINES
ATLANTIC CONTAINER LINE
BRISTOL CITY LINE
COMPAGNIE GENERALE MARITIME
COMPAGNIE MARITIME BELGE
CONSOLIDATED CONTAINER SERVICE CO.
CUNARD S.S. COMPANY
DART CONTAINER LINE
FARRELL LINES

This Notice is published in the belief that your rights might be affected by the opportunity to file a late claim in this lawsuit. This Notice is published for the sole purpose of informing you of the pendency of the lawsuit and of your opportunity to file a late claim to protect your interests, if you wish to do so.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that if you are a member of the class certified in this lawsuit, as described below, AND HAVE NOT ALREADY FILED A CLAIM AGAINST THE SETTLEMENT FUND, you may file a late proof of claim until October 1, 1987.

The Litigation and Settlements

Plaintiffs alleged that beginning at least as early as 1971 and continuing through 1979, the defendants and others combined and conspired unlawfully to fix, raise, maintain or stabilize price levels for the shipment of freight in the United States/Europe trade and that as a result thereof, the prices for such transportation of freight were higher than they otherwise would have been.

On the basis of the agreements of the parties, the District Court determined that the litigation may proceed as a class action. The Class is defined as follows:

All purchasers of shipping services on cargo vessels in the United States/Europe trade during the period 1971 through 1979 inclusive (excluding governments and government agencies other than wholly or partially government-owned business enterprises, and further excluding defendants or any of their parents, subsidiaries, affiliates or agents) from any of the following shipping lines: American Export Lines, Atlantic Container Line, Bristol City Line, Compagnie Generale Maritime, Compagnie Maritime Belge, Consolidated Container Service Co., Cunard S.S. Company, Dart Container Line, Farrell Lines, Hapag-Lloyd Aktiengesellschaft, Intercontinental Transport, Sea-Land Service, Seatrain International, Seatrain Lines, Swedish American Line, Swedish Transatlantic Line, United States Lines, or Wallenius Line.

The term "United States/Europe" trade means the transportation of freight, in whole or in part by water, by common carrier between origins or destinations in the United States and origins or destinations in Europe (including the United Kingdom, Eire, Scandinavia, the Continent and countries bordering on the Baltic Sea), when such freight is routed through an Atlantic port or the St. Lawrence River or Seaway on the North American side and through an Atlantic (not including Iberian), North Sea, Irish Sea, English Channel, or Baltic port on the European side.

Settlements were reached with certain defendants in an aggregate amount in excess of \$51 million. The United States District Court for the Southern District of New York and, as to Seatrain, the Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York approved the settlements negotiated by plaintiffs with each defendant. At present, after distributions to claimants and payment of fees and expenses, approximately \$5 million remains in the settlement fund.

Opportunity to File a Late Proof of Claim

If you are a member of the Class and you have not already filed a proof of claim in this litigation and you wish to share in the settlement funds, you are required to complete in accordance with the instructions and mail a Verified Statement of Claim in the form approved by the Court, duly signed and verified before a notary public or other officer authorized to administer an oath, by first class mail, postage prepaid and postmarked on or before October 1, 1987 to:

Ocean Shipping Antitrust Litigation
Clerk of the Court
United States District Court
Southern District of New York
P.O. Box 5116, F.D.R. Station
New York, New York 10150

You may obtain an individually numbered Verified Statement of Claim form and Instructions for Filing Claims by writing to the Clerk of the Court at the above address.

If you do not timely file a Verified Statement of Claim, you will not be entitled to receive a share of the remaining settlement fund but you will be forever barred from recovery for any claims you may have which have been or could have been asserted in this litigation.

DO NOT TELEPHONE THE COURT OR THE CLERK
CLERK OF THE COURT
United States District Court
Southern District of New York
Foley Square
New York, New York

Thursday's MEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Bid, Ask, % Chg, Open, Close, High, Low, % Chg. Lists various stocks like ABB, ABBN, ABBN, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Bid, Ask, % Chg, Open, Close, High, Low, % Chg. Lists various stocks like ABB, ABBN, ABBN, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Bid, Ask, % Chg, Open, Close, High, Low, % Chg. Lists various stocks like ABB, ABBN, ABBN, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Bid, Ask, % Chg, Open, Close, High, Low, % Chg. Lists various stocks like ABB, ABBN, ABBN, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Bid, Ask, % Chg, Open, Close, High, Low, % Chg. Lists various stocks like ABB, ABBN, ABBN, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Bid, Ask, % Chg, Open, Close, High, Low, % Chg. Lists various stocks like ABB, ABBN, ABBN, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Bid, Ask, % Chg, Open, Close, High, Low, % Chg. Lists various stocks like ABB, ABBN, ABBN, etc.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 18th June 1987

Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quoted based on issue price. The majority symbols indicate frequency of quotations as follows: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - quarterly; (i) - irregularly.

Table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, currency, and price. Includes funds like ALM Management, AFX Financial Corp, etc.

Other Funds

Table listing other funds with columns for fund name, currency, and price. Includes funds like Pacific Inv. Fd, Pacific Inv. Fd, etc.

Floating-Rate Notes

Table listing floating rate notes with columns for issuer, coupon rate, bid, and ask prices. Includes notes from Citicorp, Citicorp, etc.

OBLI-YEN

10A, Boulevard Royal - Luxembourg

NOTICE OF ISSUE OF FREE SHARES

The board of directors of Gestion OBLI-YEN S.A. have decided to distribute the income received during the financial year to 31st March 1987 by assigning to shareholders one free share for every 25 shares held on the 11th of June 1987.

These new shares will be assigned, without charge, on the 25th June 1987 against delivery of the coupon N° 3 to the Banque Paribas (Luxembourg) S.A., 10A, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.

The shareholders have the option of rounding up or down the number of new shares that will be assigned to them.

The instructions from shareholders must arrive at Banque Paribas (Luxembourg) S.A. on the 24th June 1987 at the latest. The balance resulting from the rounding up or down will be settled on the 3rd July 1987 on the basis of the net asset value calculated on the 25th June 1987.

Free shares not allocated by the 25th June 1987 will be sold at the net asset value of this same date. The proceeds of the sale will be delivered to the holders of N° 3 coupons presenting themselves after that date in proportion to their rights.

The proceeds of the sale not claimed within 5 years of the predated date will lapse and revert to the fund.

Luxembourg, 9th June 1987.

GESTION OBLI-YEN S.A.

Vertical advertisement for OTC (Over-the-Counter) trading, featuring large text and a logo.



Specialized

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Slips in Listless N.Y. Trading

NEW YORK — The dollar slipped slightly Thursday in slow New York trading in technical markets that was curtailed in part by a second consecutive holiday in West Germany.

Table with 2 columns: Currency, Rate. Includes Deutsche mark, Japanese yen, Swiss franc, French franc.

The technicians are in their glory, one said. The currency came under some pressure on remarks by Martha Seger, a Federal Reserve Board governor, traders said.

M-1 Dropped \$8 Billion in First Week of June

NEW YORK — M-1, the basic measure of the U.S. money supply, fell \$8 billion to a seasonally adjusted \$745.7 billion in the week ended June 8, the Federal Reserve reported Thursday.

Japanese Investors Tiptoeing Back to U.S. Treasury Bonds

TOKYO — Major Japanese institutional investors are gradually returning to U.S. Treasury bonds, although fear that the dollar has not yet bottomed out is keeping many on the sidelines.

The seven leading life insurers alone had losses on their foreign bond holdings of more than 1.7 trillion yen, or about \$11.5 billion, in 1986-87, industry sources said.

Silver Market Expected to Stay Oversupplied

LONDON — The silver market, in surplus throughout the 1980s, is likely to remain oversupplied in the next 18 months, a leading metals analyst forecast Thursday.

The accumulated market surplus amounted to 17,883 metric tons (19,670 short tons) in the 1982-1986 period, with above-ground stocks in bullion form probably now more than 35,000 tons, the study said.

Shearson Lehman Brothers, in a study of the market, said that occasional sharp rises in price were possible on bursts of demand from investors, but that rallies would be short.

The study forecasts an average price of \$7.50 an ounce in 1987, compared with \$5.47 last year, rising to \$8 in 1988. In 1980, prices reached a high above \$50.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Pansophic's 42-Year-Old Leader to Retire

By Arthur Higbee International Herald Tribune Joseph A. Piscopo says he is retiring at age 42 as chairman of Pansophic Systems Inc., the software company in Oak Brook, Illinois, that he started in 1969 when he was 24.

Mr. Piscopo, now 42, intimately no plans beyond a goal of playing better golf. The New York Times reports.

Mr. Piscopo gathered \$150,000 from his uncle on Chicago's West Side to start the company, and today Pansophic has a market capitalization of \$400 million. There now are several millionaires in the Piscopo family.

David J. Eskra, while remaining Pansophic's chief executive, will replace Mr. Piscopo as chairman. Mr. Eskra, 46, said his predecessor had no immediate plans for any new business ventures.

Chemical New York Corp.'s Chemical Bank subsidiary has recruited Suresh Bhind, the former chief investment strategist at First Boston Corp., as executive vice president of Chemical's new money management unit.

Cambridge, Massachusetts, maker of software for personal computers, has recruited Robert P. Schepcher as vice president for finance and operations and chief financial officer. He succeeds E.C. Prokopis, who is leaving the company.

Wm. Mercer Picks Briton as Chief

NEW YORK TIMES — William M. Mercer Inc., the largest U.S. concern specializing in advising companies on employee benefits, has appointed Peter Coster, a Briton, as its new chairman.

UNITED: Takeover Battle Is Likely to Leave Airline Greatly Weakened

(Continued from first finance page) last year of Eastern Airlines. Texas Air, which already owned Continental Airlines, overtook United as the nation's largest carrier.

United could now have even more trouble keeping up with its rivals. Both the Allegis board's proposal and the one that United's pilots offered on June 4 would saddle United with about \$4 billion in debt. That would leave United with one of the worst balance sheets in the airline industry — surpassed only by Texas Air, which has a debt load of \$6.1 billion.

United also has to buy new aircraft — in some instances, just to stay even. To remain competitive in the Pacific market, for example, United badly needs to replace the aging fleet it bought from Pan Am with modern, fuel-efficient, longer-range aircraft. In May, it placed a \$2.1 billion order that included 15 Boeing 747-400 jets for its Pacific routes.

United also has to buy new aircraft — in some instances, just to stay even. To remain competitive in the Pacific market, for example, United badly needs to replace the aging fleet it bought from Pan Am with modern, fuel-efficient, longer-range aircraft. In May, it placed a \$2.1 billion order that included 15 Boeing 747-400 jets for its Pacific routes.

United could now have even more trouble keeping up with its rivals. Both the Allegis board's proposal and the one that United's pilots offered on June 4 would saddle United with about \$4 billion in debt. That would leave United with one of the worst balance sheets in the airline industry — surpassed only by Texas Air, which has a debt load of \$6.1 billion.

United could now have even more trouble keeping up with its rivals. Both the Allegis board's proposal and the one that United's pilots offered on June 4 would saddle United with about \$4 billion in debt. That would leave United with one of the worst balance sheets in the airline industry — surpassed only by Texas Air, which has a debt load of \$6.1 billion.

United could now have even more trouble keeping up with its rivals. Both the Allegis board's proposal and the one that United's pilots offered on June 4 would saddle United with about \$4 billion in debt. That would leave United with one of the worst balance sheets in the airline industry — surpassed only by Texas Air, which has a debt load of \$6.1 billion.

United could now have even more trouble keeping up with its rivals. Both the Allegis board's proposal and the one that United's pilots offered on June 4 would saddle United with about \$4 billion in debt. That would leave United with one of the worst balance sheets in the airline industry — surpassed only by Texas Air, which has a debt load of \$6.1 billion.

United could now have even more trouble keeping up with its rivals. Both the Allegis board's proposal and the one that United's pilots offered on June 4 would saddle United with about \$4 billion in debt. That would leave United with one of the worst balance sheets in the airline industry — surpassed only by Texas Air, which has a debt load of \$6.1 billion.

United could now have even more trouble keeping up with its rivals. Both the Allegis board's proposal and the one that United's pilots offered on June 4 would saddle United with about \$4 billion in debt. That would leave United with one of the worst balance sheets in the airline industry — surpassed only by Texas Air, which has a debt load of \$6.1 billion.

United could now have even more trouble keeping up with its rivals. Both the Allegis board's proposal and the one that United's pilots offered on June 4 would saddle United with about \$4 billion in debt. That would leave United with one of the worst balance sheets in the airline industry — surpassed only by Texas Air, which has a debt load of \$6.1 billion.

United could now have even more trouble keeping up with its rivals. Both the Allegis board's proposal and the one that United's pilots offered on June 4 would saddle United with about \$4 billion in debt. That would leave United with one of the worst balance sheets in the airline industry — surpassed only by Texas Air, which has a debt load of \$6.1 billion.

United could now have even more trouble keeping up with its rivals. Both the Allegis board's proposal and the one that United's pilots offered on June 4 would saddle United with about \$4 billion in debt. That would leave United with one of the worst balance sheets in the airline industry — surpassed only by Texas Air, which has a debt load of \$6.1 billion.

United could now have even more trouble keeping up with its rivals. Both the Allegis board's proposal and the one that United's pilots offered on June 4 would saddle United with about \$4 billion in debt. That would leave United with one of the worst balance sheets in the airline industry — surpassed only by Texas Air, which has a debt load of \$6.1 billion.

United could now have even more trouble keeping up with its rivals. Both the Allegis board's proposal and the one that United's pilots offered on June 4 would saddle United with about \$4 billion in debt. That would leave United with one of the worst balance sheets in the airline industry — surpassed only by Texas Air, which has a debt load of \$6.1 billion.

United could now have even more trouble keeping up with its rivals. Both the Allegis board's proposal and the one that United's pilots offered on June 4 would saddle United with about \$4 billion in debt. That would leave United with one of the worst balance sheets in the airline industry — surpassed only by Texas Air, which has a debt load of \$6.1 billion.

United could now have even more trouble keeping up with its rivals. Both the Allegis board's proposal and the one that United's pilots offered on June 4 would saddle United with about \$4 billion in debt. That would leave United with one of the worst balance sheets in the airline industry — surpassed only by Texas Air, which has a debt load of \$6.1 billion.

United could now have even more trouble keeping up with its rivals. Both the Allegis board's proposal and the one that United's pilots offered on June 4 would saddle United with about \$4 billion in debt. That would leave United with one of the worst balance sheets in the airline industry — surpassed only by Texas Air, which has a debt load of \$6.1 billion.

United could now have even more trouble keeping up with its rivals. Both the Allegis board's proposal and the one that United's pilots offered on June 4 would saddle United with about \$4 billion in debt. That would leave United with one of the worst balance sheets in the airline industry — surpassed only by Texas Air, which has a debt load of \$6.1 billion.

United could now have even more trouble keeping up with its rivals. Both the Allegis board's proposal and the one that United's pilots offered on June 4 would saddle United with about \$4 billion in debt. That would leave United with one of the worst balance sheets in the airline industry — surpassed only by Texas Air, which has a debt load of \$6.1 billion.

United could now have even more trouble keeping up with its rivals. Both the Allegis board's proposal and the one that United's pilots offered on June 4 would saddle United with about \$4 billion in debt. That would leave United with one of the worst balance sheets in the airline industry — surpassed only by Texas Air, which has a debt load of \$6.1 billion.

United could now have even more trouble keeping up with its rivals. Both the Allegis board's proposal and the one that United's pilots offered on June 4 would saddle United with about \$4 billion in debt. That would leave United with one of the worst balance sheets in the airline industry — surpassed only by Texas Air, which has a debt load of \$6.1 billion.

United could now have even more trouble keeping up with its rivals. Both the Allegis board's proposal and the one that United's pilots offered on June 4 would saddle United with about \$4 billion in debt. That would leave United with one of the worst balance sheets in the airline industry — surpassed only by Texas Air, which has a debt load of \$6.1 billion.

United could now have even more trouble keeping up with its rivals. Both the Allegis board's proposal and the one that United's pilots offered on June 4 would saddle United with about \$4 billion in debt. That would leave United with one of the worst balance sheets in the airline industry — surpassed only by Texas Air, which has a debt load of \$6.1 billion.

United could now have even more trouble keeping up with its rivals. Both the Allegis board's proposal and the one that United's pilots offered on June 4 would saddle United with about \$4 billion in debt. That would leave United with one of the worst balance sheets in the airline industry — surpassed only by Texas Air, which has a debt load of \$6.1 billion.

United could now have even more trouble keeping up with its rivals. Both the Allegis board's proposal and the one that United's pilots offered on June 4 would saddle United with about \$4 billion in debt. That would leave United with one of the worst balance sheets in the airline industry — surpassed only by Texas Air, which has a debt load of \$6.1 billion.

United could now have even more trouble keeping up with its rivals. Both the Allegis board's proposal and the one that United's pilots offered on June 4 would saddle United with about \$4 billion in debt. That would leave United with one of the worst balance sheets in the airline industry — surpassed only by Texas Air, which has a debt load of \$6.1 billion.

United could now have even more trouble keeping up with its rivals. Both the Allegis board's proposal and the one that United's pilots offered on June 4 would saddle United with about \$4 billion in debt. That would leave United with one of the worst balance sheets in the airline industry — surpassed only by Texas Air, which has a debt load of \$6.1 billion.

Thursday's OTC Prices NASDAQ prices on a 4 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press

Table with 4 columns: Stock, Div. Yld., High, Low. Includes ADC, ASK, ACT, etc.

Table with 4 columns: Stock, Div. Yld., High, Low. Includes FLOW, FLOW, FLOW, etc.

Table with 4 columns: Stock, Div. Yld., High, Low. Includes FLOW, FLOW, FLOW, etc.

Table with 4 columns: Stock, Div. Yld., High, Low. Includes FLOW, FLOW, FLOW, etc.

Table with 4 columns: Stock, Div. Yld., High, Low. Includes FLOW, FLOW, FLOW, etc.

Table with 4 columns: Stock, Div. Yld., High, Low. Includes FLOW, FLOW, FLOW, etc.

Table with 4 columns: Stock, Div. Yld., High, Low. Includes FLOW, FLOW, FLOW, etc.

Table with 4 columns: Stock, Div. Yld., High, Low. Includes FLOW, FLOW, FLOW, etc.

Table with 4 columns: Stock, Div. Yld., High, Low. Includes FLOW, FLOW, FLOW, etc.

Table with 4 columns: Stock, Div. Yld., High, Low. Includes FLOW, FLOW, FLOW, etc.

Table with 4 columns: Stock, Div. Yld., High, Low. Includes FLOW, FLOW, FLOW, etc.

Table with 4 columns: Stock, Div. Yld., High, Low. Includes FLOW, FLOW, FLOW, etc.

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly high and low reflect the previous 52 weeks of trading. Dividend data are based on the most recent dividend data available. Dividend data are based on the most recent dividend data available.



SPORTS

Dick Howser: He Gave His All, Which Was a Lot

By Thomas Boswell

WASHINGTON — Dick Howser's life was much too short. He died Wednesday. The reputation and the memories he left behind as his sliver of baseball history are, however, just right.

What was within his power, he handled as well as anyone could ask. He will be recalled, and for a long time, as a man who proved the difference between show and substance. With Howser, what you saw was much less than what you got.

Howser could not have been given much less in the way of raw material. As they say, he wasn't tall, but he didn't have muscles. Yet he played shortstop for eight years in the major leagues and hit 248 which, nowadays, probably would have made him a million dollars. Then, it got him a job coaching.

Scrubbed and brushed, he was boyish and agreeable, but he couldn't pull off handsome or even mildly impressive. His voice wasn't deep, his glare wouldn't have pierced cream cheese and, though he was naturally smart, he wasn't brilliant or bookish. He waved home runners and hit fungoes for 10 seasons before the New York Yankees promoted him to manager. A boy wonder he was not.

In his first season, his team won 103 games and almost made it to the World Series. Then Howser

did something that will be remembered much longer. George Steinbrenner told Howser to fire coach Mike Ferraro, one of Howser's friends, as a scapegoat gesture after the playoffs.

Quietly, Howser said, "No." Steinbrenner screamed, "Yes." Howser, with the most glamorous job in baseball, the job he had worked 22 years to get, replied: Fire my friend. Fire me.

At a news conference, Steinbrenner tried to gloss over Howser's dismissal, saying Howser had asked to leave and had not been pushed. Howser, a man with no power in his game or personal wealth, quietly and politely told everyone that, though he was sorry he had to point it out, what Steinbrenner had just said was untrue and he knew it.

Within baseball, that incident answered all the questions anybody ever had about Howser. You couldn't buy him. You couldn't intimidate him. You couldn't silence him. His loyalty was absolute. No prize baseball could offer could make him lie or betray a friend.

In a world of large, gifted, ambitious and often belligerent men, Howser quickly became one of the few who was universally respected, admired and warmly liked. One out of three wouldn't be bad. How many others could claim to be all three? Howser's most remarkable trait was that, when

he spoke, people believed every word. Not that his words were more profound than those of a hundred other managers had said. They weren't. What distinguished Howser was that he said only what he truly thought. In 1985, the Royals trailed the California Angels by 7½ games at the all-star break, but beat the Angels by one game. Then, in the playoffs, they trailed a superior team, the Toronto Blue Jays three games to one. Howser called a meeting and said, "I still feel like we can get this thing done."

As second baseman Frank White recalled, "That was about all he said. He didn't yell. But he really believed it. And then we believed it."

No team of mediocre gifts ever did so much against odds so great as those Royals. They beat Toronto, then fell behind the significantly better St. Louis Cardinals, 2-0 and 3-1. They, of course, came back to become world champions, winning six sudden-death postseason games.

The clearest memory from that World Series is of Howser. In Game 2 he had left a struggling starter, Charlie Leibrandt, on the mound and Dan Quisenberry, the most effective relief pitcher of the decade, in the bullpen until too late. Leibrandt lost the game.

The next day in St. Louis, there was no game. Just questions. Thousands of them from hundreds of reporters who were convinced that Howser had blundered badly. The first several times Howser

explained his decision. I still thought he was dead wrong. Then, I noticed my watch. Wave after wave of reporters were descending on Howser. Every 20 minutes, the same questions would recur. For two hours, Howser did not move. He knew he would be blasted in every paper, on every radio and TV broadcast from coast to coast. He wasn't going to change the second-guesser's minds.

And he didn't care. "Second-guessing is part of the game," he said. "I do it, too. It's my job to make decisions, then explain them and then take the heat."

So he stood and loaded his own quotes into all the guns aimed at him. The loss of a World Series was going to be laid at his small feet.

When they told Howser last July that he had a malignant brain tumor, he told the Royals to hold his job, please, because he'd be back for spring training.

Dick Howser failed to manage the Royals this year, because he could not beat cancer, because he died Wednesday. But the day he reported to camp, dozens of pounds underweight and his uniform hanging on him like a sheet, that day he was a winner, too. He stood in his big floppy golf hat with all the fresh scars underneath and answered the questions. He reported for duty. Shoulders back, proud of what was left of himself. Two days later, he retired. Too hot. Too hard.



George Brett and teammates mourned the death of their former manager.

Howser's private tragedy was that he did not live long enough for the family he dearly loved. The public Howser is our province; that part of him got to fulfill most, if not all, of its destiny. In another 20 years he probably would have won more pennants. But he could not have proved anything new about himself. All the best already was on display.

U.S. Olympic Officials Shun Idea of Boycott

By Michael Janofsky

NEW YORK — U.S. Olympic officials expressed concern Wednesday over recent demonstrations in South Korea, where the 1988 Summer Games are to be held. But they said it would be inappropriate to suggest, as had the Reverend Jesse Jackson, that the threat of a U.S. boycott would push South Korea's government toward political reform.

George D. Miller, the U.S. Olympic Committee executive director, said U.S. officials were monitoring events in South Korea, where protests against the government of President Chun Doo Hwan had spread this week from Seoul to other cities in the country.

"We're at the watch stage right now," Miller said. "Certainly, anytime there are disruptions in a country, naturally, there are levels of concern. But we're not yet at the hand-wringing stage."

International Olympic Committee officials have said they have no alternative plans.

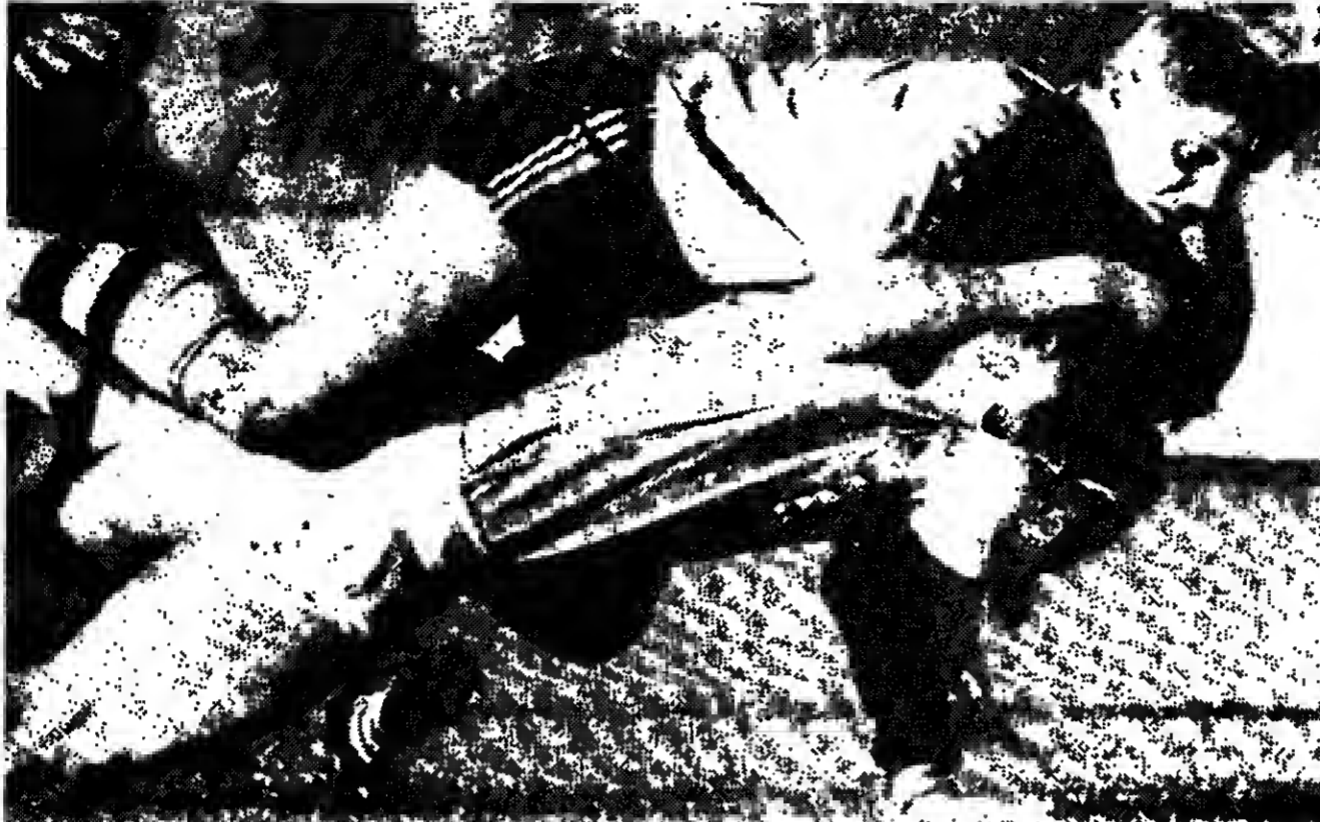
Jackson, an undecided candidate for the Democratic nomination for president, met Monday with the South Korean ambassador in Washington, and said that he had told him that a U.S. boycott of the Games could be used to bring about changes in South Korea.

"We're not calling for a boycott," Jackson said Wednesday on the ABC program "Good Morning America." "Yet it is high up on the ladder of considering. Something must be done."

Boycotts have disrupted the last three Summer Olympics. The United States and 65 other nations did not participate in the 1980 in Moscow because of the Soviet presence in Afghanistan. Four years later, the Soviet Union and 13 of its allies did not attend the Los Angeles Games, citing inadequate security, although it was widely believed that the actual reason was retaliation. In 1976, African nations refused to compete in the Montreal Games to protest against the inclusion of New Zealand, whose national rugby team had played against South Africa.

"Boycotts 'don't work, pure and simple,'" said Anita DeFranza, a former Olympic rower and currently one of two U.S. members of the IOC. "Why would we use something we know doesn't work? The people of South Korea will have to make decisions for themselves."

If the demonstrations were to continue, she said, "they would become a concern. But we're still 15 months away. That's several eternities, the way the world moves now."



Wales Sneaks Into 3d Place

By Will Bogan

Australia's Brian Smith was too late Thursday to stop Gareth Roberts from scoring the first try for Wales, which won, 22-21, in New Zealand to take third place in the World Cup of rugby. Australia had to play with 14 men after English referee Fred Howard sent off flanker David Codey five minutes into the contest for an offense in the bottom of a ruck.

Winning U.S. Open May Be Olympian Feat

By Gordon S. White Jr.

SAN FRANCISCO — Bill Williams, president of the United States Golf Association, suspects the 87th U.S. Open championship may be a repeat of the famous Opens played on the Olympic Club's Lake Course in 1955 and 1966.

Each of those tournaments ended in an 18-hole playoff and a major upset. Jack Fleck beat Ben Hogan in 1955 and Billy Casper beat Arnold Palmer 11 years later. "I hope you have all reserved rooms through Monday night," Williams said Wednesday on the eve of the start of this year's tournament.

No matter how long the Open lasts, the expectations are that a golfer such as Greg Norman of Australia, Seve Ballesteros of Spain, Lanny Wadkins, Hal Sutton or Sandy Lyle of Scotland will be victorious Sunday afternoon — or Monday afternoon.

Norman may be the favorite on this 6,700-yard (6,124-meter) course because of his record in the last five major championships. He earns this top billing because he led all four of the majors after three rounds, winning the British Open, finishing second in the Masters and the PGA and 12th in the Open at Shinnecock Hills. He lost this year's Masters in a playoff to Larry Mize.

Memorable 18-hole playoffs are not unknown at the course in San Francisco.

Norman was the loser in the Open playoff when Fuzzy Zoeller out on No. 10, the first playoff hole. Corey Pavin, the PGA Tour's leading money winner, who has won twice this year, must also be counted as a contender since his iron play is superb under pressure.

Whoever wins this Open will be a man of patience with an ability to win the championship by beating him in 1984 at Winged Foot. Ballesteros, who finished a dejected second to J.C. Snead in last week's Manufacturers Hanover Westchester Classic, is apparently playing very well. He was smiling and joking with spectators and fellow competitors as he played his final tune-up round Wednesday in bright sunshine and cool weather.

Sutton is rated highly because he is as good an iron player as there is when his game is right. Wadkins has finished in the top 10 four times in the last five Opens and Lyle, who won the 1983 British Open, is playing well in the United States this year. He took the Tournament Players Championship, which many feel has the best field of any tournament year in and year out.

Then there is Mize, who beat both Norman and Ballesteros in the Masters' playoff two months ago. Mize finished off Norman in spectacular fashion when he chipped into the cup from off the 11th green — the second hole of the playoff. Ballesteros had dropped hit balls from uphill and downhill lies to tiny greens. He will also be a man who probably won't take many chances — the price of failure is too high because of the usual high Open rough, the tree-lined fairways and the hard, fast greens.

ESCORTS & GUIDES INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

GENEVA ESCORT SERVICE, Tel. 46 11 58  
LONDON ESCORT SERVICE, Tel. 01-261 1679  
LONDON NICOLETTE French speaking Escort Service, Tel. 01-261 0801  
LONDON ORIENTAL GUIDES and Escort Service, Tel. 01-261 1442  
LONDON & HEATHROW Escort Service, Credit cards, 747 3057  
LONDON EXCLUSIVE ESCORT Service, Tel. 01-261 0495  
LONDON CAGNET International Escort Service, 289 5108  
MADRID SECRET Escort and Guide Service, multilingual, 270436  
MUNICH - SECRET ESCORT & Guide Service, Tel. 089 44 86 036  
FRANKFURT - PETRA ESCORT & Guide Service, Tel. 069 48 74 05  
GENEVA WILLIAM ESCORT & Guide Service, Tel. 022 34 71 11  
HAMBURG - ROYAL ESCORT Service, Tel. 041 524 0501  
LONDON SWEDISH ESCORT Service, Tel. 01 937 46 70  
LONDON SWEDISH ESCORT Service, Tel. 01 937 46 70  
AMSTERDAM HOTEL Escort Service, Tel. 020-349343 or 020-345057  
BRUSSELS - MICHIELE ESCORT & Guide Service, Tel. 723 0788  
VIENNA YOUNG ESCORT Service, Tel. 83 33 71

Texas Football On Probation

The Associated Press  
AUSTIN, Texas — The University of Texas football program was placed on a two-year probation Wednesday by the NCAA because of several violations over the past several years.

Texas is the third Southwest Conference school to be put on probation, joining Southern Methodist, Texas Tech and Texas Christian. Of the nine SWC schools, only Rice and Arkansas are not either on NCAA probation or under investigation.

Texas penalties will reduce its number of football scholarships and number of recruiting visits, but not affect bowl and television appearances.

The NCAA said a significant number of rules violations were found. But with one exception "none of the serious violations involved the recruitment of prospective student-athletes."

The NCAA said the serious violation involved the gift of "very substantial, improper extra benefits to a very talented enrolled student-athlete."

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Table with columns for team names and scores. Includes 'Wednesday's Line Scores' and 'Major League Standings'.

Transition

Table listing various sports events and transitions, including basketball and football.

World Cup Rugby

Table detailing the World Cup Rugby consolation match between Wales and Australia.

Soccer

Table listing soccer events, including the European Championship group 2 standings.

World Cup Rugby

Table detailing the World Cup Rugby consolation match between Wales and Australia.

Soccer

Table listing soccer events, including the European Championship group 2 standings.

World Cup Rugby

Table detailing the World Cup Rugby consolation match between Wales and Australia.

Soccer

Table listing soccer events, including the European Championship group 2 standings.

World Cup Rugby

Table detailing the World Cup Rugby consolation match between Wales and Australia.

Soccer

Table listing soccer events, including the European Championship group 2 standings.

World Cup Rugby

Table detailing the World Cup Rugby consolation match between Wales and Australia.

Soccer

Table listing soccer events, including the European Championship group 2 standings.

OBSERVER

A Sense of Insecurity

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — I have these feelings. Some are about insurance. I have a feeling that when I need the insurance it will turn out that the policy doesn't cover what I need it for.

one will quit wearing digital watches and go back to wearing watches with two hands moving around 12 o'clocks.
This feeling that if I buy a new VCR, or new stereo system, or new compact disc player, it will turn out to be incompatible with my house or my electricity, or TV set, or loudspeakers, or some other piece of household machinery vital to its operation.

French Dancing, With Italian Brio

By Anna Kisselgoff
NEW YORK — When two young French ballet stars, Sylvie Guillem and Patrick Dupond, brought 4,000 cheering viewers to their feet at last year's gala opening of the Paris Opera Ballet in New York, those in the know credited their triumph to Claude Bessy as well.



Claude Bessy with some of her students at the Paris Opera Ballet School.

Behind the French company, which opened Tuesday night at the Metropolitan Opera House with "Cinderella" — a new version created in Paris earlier this season by its director, Rudolf Nureyev — is the school that trains its dancers. And behind the especially outstanding new generation that has graduated from the Paris Opera Ballet School is Bessy, the former ballerina who became a star in the company in the 1950s and who has been the director of the school since 1972.

Strongly opinionated and energetic, Bessy has a very clear idea of what constitutes French ballet tradition and where she would like to see its schooling go in the future.
"An open mind" in an institution founded in 1672 — this is what Bessy, who is 54, said she sought to instill in her charges and the school's teachers.

clinging the Vestris family in the 18th century, contributed the ballet and the little baton (le pas and leg baton) and this was mixed with the elegance, precision and detail of the French dancers, who originally considered the rapid steps vulgar. But the public liked the Italian brio and this was kept with the purity of clear movement. In the 19th century, you had a fantastic teacher like Louis Mérante (often painted by Degas) and later, Gustave Ricaux and Albert Avéline. My three reference points are the ballerina Carlotta Zambelli, Avéline and Serge Lifar.

that did not stress only technique, as the Paris Opera often had."
The way the dancers seem to spring straight up into the air without preparation is also explained by Bessy. "The women in ballet always jumped a lot in France," she noted. "Don't forget that the leap was the strong point of a ballerina's technique — there were no toe shoes until the 19th century."

PEOPLE

Bardot Auction Raises \$496,000 for Animals

Brigitte Bardot's "most treasured" personal property fetched 3,021,000 francs (about \$496,000) at a crowded auction in Paris, the auctioneer Jacques Tajan said Thursday. When the sale ended Wednesday night, an estimate of 3.5 million francs had been announced. Tajan said the discrepancy was caused by the difficulty in calculating bids coming from several rooms at a time. The auction rooms were jammed with bidders, reporters, photographers and camera crews from 14 countries. The money was raised to establish an animal protection foundation bearing the actress's name. "I gave my beauty and my youth to men," said Bardot, 52, who retired from movies in 1973, "and now I'm giving my wisdom and experience, the best of me, to animals." The highest bid was for an 8.76 carat diamond ring by Bardot by her third husband, Günther Sachs, heir to the Opel car fortune, which fetched 1.3 million francs.

ANNOUNCEMENTS
USADIRECT
Calling the U.S. from overseas is fast and easy with USADIRECT SM service. Plus, you still enjoy these advantages:
• Talk to an AT&T operator in the U.S.
• Use your AT&T Card or call collect.
• Pay AT&T operator-assisted international rates.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED
MOVING
ALLIED
WORLDWIDE MOVING
DEBORAH COMPAGNIE GENERALE
FRANKFURT 2500664
LONDON 011 953 3435
BERNINA 0211 554 2582
USA: ALIEN VAN LINES
(0101) 212-681-9100
EMPLOYMENT
EXECUTIVE POSITIONS AVAILABLE
LARGE AMERICAN BROKERAGE FIRM BASED IN MONTE CARLO
NY: NISE / NASD registered representative
GENERAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE
SUMMER HOLIDAYS - ST TROPEZ
WIDELY TRAVELED EXPERIENCED WOMAN WITH INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL BACKGROUND
GENERAL POSITIONS WANTED
ENGLISHMAN, 35 yrs old, well educated, looking for a job in the U.S.
SECRETARIAN POSITIONS AVAILABLE
MINERVE SEKS FOR AMERICAN POSITIONS IN PARIS
SECRETARIAN POSITIONS AVAILABLE
AMERICAN COLLEGE IN FRANCE
DOMESTIC POSITIONS WANTED
ENGLISH MANAGER & mother's help
I AM AMERICAN BATTERSITTER, experienced, native. Paris 43 80 13 94
AUTOMOBILES
1) BMW LEFT HAND DRIVE 650cc, 1170 cc, 1992 cc, 2.0, 2.5, 3.0, 3.5, 4.0, 5.0, 6.0, 7.0, 8.0, 9.0, 10.0, 11.0, 12.0, 13.0, 14.0, 15.0, 16.0, 17.0, 18.0, 19.0, 20.0, 21.0, 22.0, 23.0, 24.0, 25.0, 26.0, 27.0, 28.0, 29.0, 30.0, 31.0, 32.0, 33.0, 34.0, 35.0, 36.0, 37.0, 38.0, 39.0, 40.0, 41.0, 42.0, 43.0, 44.0, 45.0, 46.0, 47.0, 48.0, 49.0, 50.0, 51.0, 52.0, 53.0, 54.0, 55.0, 56.0, 57.0, 58.0, 59.0, 60.0, 61.0, 62.0, 63.0, 64.0, 65.0, 66.0, 67.0, 68.0, 69.0, 70.0, 71.0, 72.0, 73.0, 74.0, 75.0, 76.0, 77.0, 78.0, 79.0, 80.0, 81.0, 82.0, 83.0, 84.0, 85.0, 86.0, 87.0, 88.0, 89.0, 90.0, 91.0, 92.0, 93.0, 94.0, 95.0, 96.0, 97.0, 98.0, 99.0, 100.0

TODAY'S INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE
Appears on PAGES 14 & 15
LEGAL SERVICES
EDUCATION
FOR SALE & WANTED
ARTS
Place Your Classified Ad Quickly and Easily in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

ATTENTION EXECUTIVES
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
OFFSHORE COMPANIES
AT&T
The right choice.

International Business Message Center
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
BUSINESS SERVICES
FINANCIAL SERVICES
INVESTMENTS

HOLIDAYS and TRAVEL
LOW COST FLIGHTS
ACCESS VOYAGES
HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL
HOTELS
FRANCE
MOTOR YACHT
HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL
PHILIPPINES
SWITZERLAND
Lausanne - Switzerland
HOTEL CARLTON

EUROPE
LATHIN AMERICA
MIDDLE EAST
UNITED STATES
AUSTRALIA
SOUTH AFRICA
NEW ZEALAND

Van Cleef & Arpels Jewellers
have pleasure in announcing the exhibition of their summer collection from the 16th to the 26th of June
155 New Bond Street
Open on Saturdays
London
Tel. 491.14.05

DIAMONDS YOUR BEST BUY
FINANCIAL SERVICES
INVESTMENTS
DIAMONDS
OFFICE SERVICES

BUCHWALD
IN THE HIT EVERY TUESDAY AND THURSDAY.
INCOMPARABLE BARRS FROM AMERICA'S FOREMOST HUMORIST